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LULL CONTINUES ON BRITISH FRONT; LINE IS UNCHANGED

Respite Interpreted As Covering German Preparations For Second Stage

LONDON CHEERED

Allies Utilise Opportunity To Make Changes And Strengthen Defences

WELCOME U. S. AID

Decision To Brigade American Troops In Allied Units Increases Confidence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2, 7.20 a.m.—The comparative lull on the battlefront is interpreted as covering the preparation for fresh blows by the Germans but the fact must not be overlooked that the Allies equally will take advantage of the quieter state of things.

The opinion is growing stronger that, though too sanguine a construction must not be put on the improved note of battle apparent from the reports of the last two or three days, yet it is justifiable to look forward to the future with less anxiety.

This more cheerful aspect has been assisted by President Wilson's decision to permit the brigading of United States troops with British and French units. The generosity and wisdom of President Wilson's step is warmly applauded and specially greeted as exemplifying in a fresh way the co-ordination of the Allies in military matters.

Make Numerous Changes

This confidence has received reinforcement by recognition of the fact that the authorities are not hesitating to make high military changes in the field where recent experience points to their desirability.

The trust in the army, which has never wavered an iota in the darkest days of the past fortnight, is even strengthened as stories of numberless gallant exploits come to light from the tale of the general conflict one of the most noteworthy is of a certain improvised battalion of the Labor Corps and machine-gunners, mixed, who played a small but not unimportant feature of the battle.

British Make Gain

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We captured fifty prisoners and thirteen machine-guns yesterday between the Avre and the Luce. Many German dead were found here. Our artillery later broke up two counter-attacks with heavy loss to the enemy and also our machine-guns silenced a German battery.

We took seventy-three prisoners near Hebuterne, killing many Germans. We completely repelled a subsequent counter-attack made by the enemy.

We carried out raids in the neighborhood of Acheville and Hollebeke, killing a number of the enemy and taking several prisoners.

Enemy Troops Bombed From Air

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

Aviation.—We bombed and machine-gunned a large column of enemy troops south of the Somme.

We brought down three aeroplanes. Four of ours are missing. Four previously reported as missing have returned.

Our night-bombing machines dropped twenty-four tons of bombs on the railway-stations at Douai, Cambrai, Bapaume, Rosieres, Thourout and the Docks at Bruges. They bombed and machine-gunned troops and transport in the neighborhood of Bapaume and Chaulnes. All of them returned.

A German official communique last night reported:

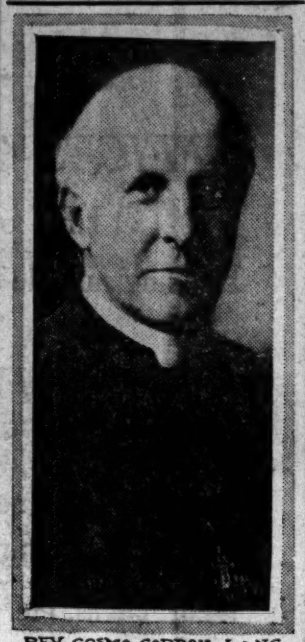
We have captured the heights northward of Moreuil. Several Anglo-French counter-attacks failed with heavy loss.

We have captured Arachis Wood on the west bank of the Avre.

Repeated attempts made by the French to recapture the villages and heights westward of Montdidier and

(Continued on Page 2)

Archbishop Of York Arrives In New York



REV COSMO GORDON LANG

The Lord Archbishop of York, who is the Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, has arrived in New York on his first visit to the United States. The British prelate is in America mainly to take part in the great movement now under way to further unite the English speaking peoples of the world in the common cause of liberty and justice. He will first pay his respects to President Wilson. He will then visit Providence, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. The Archbishop of York is one of the two Archbishops of the Church of England and has jurisdiction over the entire north of England.

Pope Makes Protest At The Shelling Of Paris At Long Range

Denounces Destruction Of Churches And Massacring Of People By New Gun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1.—A telegram from Rome states that the Pope has lodged a protest with the German Government against the bombardment of Paris, especially the destruction of the churches and the wholesale massacres of people.

Paris, April 2.—Four persons were killed and nine wounded in the bombardment yesterday, in which it is believed that four guns are participating, throwing shells weighing a quarter of a ton each and using a quarter of a ton of powder for their discharge.

The German long range bombardment restarted at 10.30 this morning.

AGREEMENT ON LABOR MADE IN UNITED STATES

Union Rights Recognised In Return For Pledge Not To Strike During War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The Washington correspondent of the Times cables that the Secretary of Labor announces that an agreement has been signed under which, during the war, strikes and lockouts are banned, union rights fully recognised and men and women equally paid.

Lichnowsky Serum Is Penetrating Germans

Nation Is Beginning To Wake To Meaning Of Disclosures Regarding England

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The full effect of Count Lichnowsky's disclosures is not yet apparent in Germany but, unquestionably, they have proved disconcerting and are raising much questioning. For example, the newspaper Vorwaerts says that it is now clear that England did not desire war. "But for four years we have been inoculated with the view that England caused the war and upon this false view our war-policy has been built."

U. S. Regiments To Form Part Of Allied Divisions Where Help Is Necessary

Wilson Agrees To Arrangement Which Will Speed Up American Participation In Battle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1, 10.40 p.m.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

As the result of communications between President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George and consultations with the American representatives in London, Versailles and on the Western front, important decisions have been reached as a result of which large forces of trained American troops can be brought to the assistance of the Allies.

America is not only sending large numbers of battalions to Europe in the coming critical months, but has agreed that such regiments as cannot be used in the purely American divisions shall be brigaded with the British and French troops while the necessity lasts. Thus troops which have not yet been trained sufficiently to fight as divisions will form part of seasoned divisions until they have completed their training and General Pershing wishes to withdraw them to build up the American army.

Throughout these discussions President Wilson has shown the greatest anxiety to do his utmost to assist the Allies.

Although this arrangement is of vital importance it will not diminish the need for the further raising of troops in Great Britain already foreshadowed.

Paris, April 1.—Official.—The French Government has decided to agree with the desire expressed by General Pershing, on behalf of the Government of the United States, and American troops will fight by the side of the British and French and the Stars and Stripes will float next to the British and French Flags in the plains of Picardy.

PURCELL FLED WHILE FIERCE BATTLE RAGED

Evading Guard, He Hid By Day And Walked Four Nights To Escape Capture

China Press Correspondence

Yencheng, Honan, March 30.—Mr. Purcell, one of the Siems-Carey engineers captured by brigands 100 li from here on March 4, and his Chinese interpreter, Mr. Hu, arrived here this evening from Yehsien. Mr. Kyle is still a prisoner at the mercy of the bandits. From Mr. Purcell I have heard the following details:

After being taken from place to place by the robbers who were being sought for by the government soldiers they were surrounded on Sunday by the soldiers. A great battle raged all day Monday, March 25, the bandits having opened fire, and in the course of severe and fierce fighting, Mr. Kyle and Mr. Purcell became separated. Mr. Hu was with Mr. Purcell and by carefully taking every possible chance they were finally able to evade their guard, and make good their escape.

They had to exercise great care in order to avoid being recaptured by the brigands but after 4 days, travelling only at night, they reached Yehsien yesterday evening, Friday, March 29. At times, Mr. Purcell tells me, they were handled fairly roughly by the robbers, and were put up "on show" on several occasions at the various villages through which they passed.

Of course Mr. Kyle's safety and whereabouts are at present uncertain, and it is impossible to say what treatment he has received from the brigands since Mr. Purcell's escape, but it is hoped that he may soon be released or effect his escape.

GERMAN MERCHANTMEN IN PORT OF ODESSA

Teuton Bank Opens At Minsk In Furtherance Of Plan For Commerce Domination

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 2.—The Germans have opened a branch of the Deutsche Bank at Minsk.

Ten German merchantmen have arrived at Odessa.

London, April 2.—Fierce fighting is going on in the districts of Batoum and Kars, where a large army of Armenians and Georgians has been formed and is opposing the Turkish forces attempting the occupation provided under the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

The Georgians have seized most of the Russian warships at Batoum and the whole population of Georgia has been mobilised.

New Military Bill Makes 50 Age Limit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The Times says that the age limit in the new Military Service Bill will be 50.

FOCH'S APPOINTMENT UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

Wilson Sends Congratulations And Whole British Press Gives Endorsement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 1.—In a telegram sent from Washington on the 30th, President Wilson sent the following message to General Foch:

"Allow me to convey my sincere greetings on your new command. Such a unity of command is one of the hopeful [illegible] for our final success. We follow with the keenest interest the most daring and brilliant deeds of your forces."

The British press comments favorably on the realisation of the unity of command placed in the hands of General Foch.

The Times says: "We can assure our valorous French Allies that not one voice of importance in England will protest against the choice of a French general for that task."

The Morning Post writes: "All who have followed General Foch will admit his right to the great honor shown him by the Allied Governments, which is approved in a most chivalrous way by the Field Marshal commanding the British forces in France."

The Daily Telegraph comments: "By bestowing such an authority on a most distinguished French General the Allied Governments have done the only feasible thing from a military point of view."

The Daily Express writes: "We warmly applaud the nomination of General Foch, who has always proved of fertile resolution, indefatigable before the greatest difficulties and prompt in decision. Sir Douglas Haig and the British army will accept his decisions in full confidence."

The Daily News itself, which previously protested against the nomination of a Generalissimo, expresses the same opinion as President Wilson, that the new unity of command is of the best omen.

Four Planes In Ninety Minutes Is His Record

Captain McCudden, V.C., Now Has 54 To His Credit With 42 Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The Gazette announces that the Victoria Cross was awarded to Captain McCudden of the Royal Flying Corps for most conspicuous bravery, exceptional perseverance and keenness and very high devotion to duty.

Up to the present Captain McCudden has accounted for 54 enemy aeroplanes, of which 42 were definitely destroyed and the others driven down out of control. Captain McCudden on two occasions totally destroyed four two-seater enemy aeroplanes on the same day and on the last occasion all four machines were destroyed in 90 minutes.

American Troopers Testing Gas Masks In France

The new gas masks now used by the "Sammies" in France must be thoroughly tested before the boys go into the trenches. One of our fighting men is shown giving his mask a trial in a trench built for the purpose behind the lines. The trench is filled with heavy gases, and the boys take turns in testing the masks doled out with their equipment.

Y.M.C.A. War Work Told By Dr. And Mrs. G.S. Eddy

Workers Tell Of System Which Cheers And Cares For Men From Trenches

A vivid picture of the work that is being done for the man from the trenches, of his needs and hardships, was coupled with a fervent plea for women here to do their utmost to strengthen and add to the comfort of this fighting man in a talk given by Mrs. G. Sherwood Eddy, Y. M. C. A. worker before a large gathering of American women yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Eddy spoke under the auspices of the Red Cross and the meeting, through courtesy of Judge Lobingier, was held in the Lobingier home at 12 Whangpoo Road.

Dr. Eddy also spoke on Y. M. C. A. work in the war at a dinner given in his honor by the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China at the Carlton last night.

Mrs. Eddy spent six months working in the hutments back of the lines in France last year.

"It is there," she said "that one gets to view the human side of the men in the trenches. And one who has been there is gripped with the one thought of what is meant by the great offensive that is now going on.

"In the work for the men of the armies three problems were found to be met," Mrs. Eddy continued. "These are their physical, moral and spiritual needs.

"Their physical needs are great. Back of the lines they live in tents or hut billets. There are few other places for them to seek rest and comfort and I have never seen so dreary a place as was France last year. It was cold and wet—the heavens wept continuously as though over the great conflict, even in the finer summer months. There was mud everywhere. It was not so bad at the base camps, but it was bad enough. However, the rain was a good friend to us for it introduced the men into the huts.

"The biggest of the huts are about 160 by 80 feet. They are of wood and plain and it is for us to try and make them as homelike as we can. That, they seem to think, is what a woman can do, and we are rewarded by the appreciation the men show. The soldier is always welcome and knows that he can find a friend and hot tea, cocoa or coffee. He comes in tired and dripping to find a bright, homelike place and friends. Besides refreshments we sell the men necessaries, such as bachelor buttons, pencils and paper to take back to the trenches—these are free in the huts—and many little things requisite in their camp life. Soap is very expensive everywhere in France, but may be had at a penny a cake in the huts.

"For the soldier's amusement there are games at one end of the hut. In fine weather the men secretaries arrange games for out-of-doors. There are checkers, drafts, and the like and even billiards—one of the most popular of all. There are libraries of books, well chosen and worth while novels for the most part.

"Every night there is the question of entertainment to consider and it is a big problem where there are so many huts. There were hundreds of these in our district alone. Movies, concerts and programs by the men themselves are arranged. Then there are religious services, and these must be made as entertaining as the rest, for the soldier audience if it does not like the program will get up and leave. On Sundays the huts are given over as the soldiers' churches and all denominations hold services at different hours of the day. These are solemn ceremonies, with the drafts always moving up to the front. There are Y.M.C.A. services in the evenings and classes of study and Bible classes, and these too fluctuate in attendance as the men go on to the firing line.

Mrs. Eddy told of the great influence for good, which the women workers of the hutments exercised over those men who came back from the firing line, shattered by shell shock and depressed by their hardships. She gave many personal instances.

"Not all of you can go to do such work," she told the assembled women. "But you can help to send others to stand by our boys."

She spoke of the great spirit of sacrifice and unselfishness shown by the women of England and France, of their bravery in sorrow and their assumption of duties heretofore borne by the men at home.

"With these women responding so splendidly," she concluded, "are we going to be out of it? They are growing nobler in spirit as sacrifice and suffering is refining them. Are we going to miss that? I hope you will throw yourselves heart and soul into work for our soldiers. We can't afford to be selfish. We must give up social and trivial distractions and work hard, or we will miss our opportunity and be asham-

(Continued on Page 11)

GERMANS DIRECT WHOLE ATTACK ON TAKING OF AMIENS

Second Battle Of Verdun Begins On The French Front

USE SAME TACTICS

Attempt Converging Assaults and Advance From Two Directions

BUT ARE HELD BACK

Masses Are Shattered On Allies' Defence, With Units Decimated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 2.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

The night has been relatively calm on the front from the Oise to the Somme. The artillery struggle assumed a certain activity on a portion of the battlefield. The Franco-British forces made some progress during the night between the Somme and Demuin.

A semi-official communique last evening reported:

The battle of the Somme has continued with the greatest violence during the last twenty-four hours.

Having failed on Saturday to seize the wooded heights between Montdidier and Lassigny, which would have protected them from French counter-attacks and served as a starting point for a further attack, the Germans are now directing their effort entirely in the direction of Amiens and a new battle of Verdun, but with multiplied forces, is beginning.

Makes Converging Attacks

The enemy proceeds by converging attacks and is trying particularly to advance by two natural roads: the first, from the south northward, following the course of the River Avre, which passes Moreuil, and the second from the east westward, following the course of the River Luce, which passes Hangard.

The struggle has been particularly keen round Hangard, from which the Germans attempted several times to debouch, only to be decimated. At last an impetuous counter-attack brought the British and French troops back to Hangard. Attacks and counter-attacks succeeded here with fluctuating fortunes but by the end of the day the Allies had gained ground.

The Germans are endeavoring to extend their positions west of Montdidier, to which we are very close and where they are invested without being able to debouch.

The attacks made by the enemy in the neighborhood of Albert only amounted to a diversion.

To sum up, the Germans were held today along the whole front, where they made no progress.

Battle Near Montdidier

The official communique issued last evening reported:

The battle continues on the whole front to north of Montdidier, where the enemy artillery is particularly active.

New attacks delivered by the enemy against Grivesnes were all repulsed with heavy losses.

In the course of sharp fighting, the Anglo-French troops made appreciable progress at various points between the Somme and Demuin.

Five tons of bombs were dropped on enemy cantonments and railway stations in the neighborhood of St. Quentin, Guiscard and Roye.

Our aviators frequently dispersed assemblies of enemy troops with machine-guns and bombs.

Nine enemy aeroplanes were destroyed.

Italian bombing machines participated in many of these expeditions and carried out numerous raids with magnificent audacity.

Germans Shift Weight

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring today, reports:

The enemy having failed in his attack yesterday on the Lassigny-

Montdidier line, has shifted his weight, according to his tactics of an alternative stroke, to the line of Avre, from Montdidier to Moreuil.

In consequence of the capture of Montdidier the Germans have been able to dig a pocket into our line west of the river bank, which they are persistently seeking to enlarge. Having captured the village of Malpart, a mile west of the Avre and three miles north of Montdidier, the Germans on Sunday renewed the attack with the object of extending their position west of the river. The enemy incessantly assaulted the village of Grivesnes, which is on the high road from Montdidier to Amiens. They used their best troops and fought with fury.

The 1st division of the Guards, which is the very elite of the German army, after a terrible hand-to-hand conflict, took the village. Two hours later a splendid counter-attack delivered by the French retook the village at the point of the bayonet. The Germans returned to the assault with extraordinary fury. French armored cars, with their machine-guns, were brought up and drove back in disorder the assaulting waves of the Grenadier Regiment of the Prussian Guard. The battle is not yet concluded.

Germans Challenge In Air

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, in a message yesterday, states that the Germans have begun a desperate fight for the supremacy of the air, which the British and French maintained for the first ten days of the battle. Their champion Richtofen has appeared in command of a powerful squadron of fighting planes.

Recently the French airmen have descended as low as 60 feet from the ground, where they wrought havoc among columns of enemy troops and created invaluable delay in the progress of the enemy.

Our planes have accurately located the commencements of the trenches which the Germans have begun to dig.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring yesterday, said:

The repulse of the German assault yesterday between Lassigny and Montdidier was the severest blow the enemy has suffered since the beginning of this offensive.

The attack was conducted in the familiar manner by dense aggregations of troops marching up to the assault in battalions. These aggregations literally melted away under the fire of French 75's. Moreuil was captured by the French and Canadian soldiers charging together. There is no doubt that the enemy suffered terribly while he did not gain a single inch of ground.

North of Montdidier the Germans hold Cantigny, two miles west of the Avre. The enemy claims to have retaken Mont Renaud, a steep hill overlooking Noyon.

Our artillery is beginning to arrive on the Somme-Aver-Lassigny- Montdidier Line in great strength and is opposing an effective barrier to the German mass-attacks. Hitherto both sides have been obliged to fight supported by few guns only. Now our 6-inch and heavy artillery has arrived and is wreaking terrible havoc on the attacking columns.

The enemy is also hurrying up his heavy artillery and in today's fighting in the Montdidier-Lassigny sector the Germans used 6-inch guns for the first time.

Fury of Fight Indescribable

Eye-witnesses say that during the fighting on Friday in this sector our infantry caused terrible destruction among the Germans, who attacked in division after division in dense waves for 24 hours. The fury of the fighting is indiscribable. Aviators say that the fighting was like a stormy sea in which the upsweeping waves of infuriated men were rolled back in disorder. Villages were conquered and reconquered again and again. Batteries of 75's were brought into action a few minutes after they had been detrained at the stations on the battlefields. Often columns of enemy troops advancing to the assault stopped and broke under our machine-gun and rifle fire.

The fight for Moreuil lasted the whole day long. The Canadians, intermingled with their French comrades, fought like lions to keep the place, which was twice captured by the French and Canadians, and twice lost. Finally the khaki and blue triumphed and this village, the nearest point the enemy has reached to Amiens and which the German General Staff particularly coveted, remains in our hands.

At Le Plemont a single division of French troops charged furiously and broke the resistance of two German divisions recapturing the whole of an important position and taking 700 prisoners.

Our troops here and along the Oise are confident that they have the situation in hand.

Illustrating the severity of the German losses during the first three days of his battle, many German divisions were withdrawn on account of their losses, including the 39th, 9th, 13th, 47th, 5th, Guards and Chasseur divisions. Several German divisions vainly asked to be relieved. The 88th division was practically annihilated, the 206th Division suffered badly, and the 45th (reserve) Division was relieved after loss of half its effectives on the 22nd but again engaged in the battle on the 27th. On the same day the colonels in command of the 1st and 2nd Bavarian Regiments of Infantry telegraphed demanding to be relieved owing to their losses from the British and French machine-guns, some of their companies having been reduced to thirty strong. These colonels reminded their general that relief had been promised as soon as Jussy had been captured, which was five miles from our original line. They were told that they could not be relieved owing to want of men.

A French officer, who was wounded at Guiscard on the 25th, said, "It was terrifying, tragic and awful. I saw the Boches coming on in columns of battalions, with their officers riding, a thousand yards from our lines and being mown down by our fire."

Lull Continues On British Front

(Continued from Page 1)

also between the Doms and Matz broke down.

Our prisoners now total 75,000.

Reuter's Correspondent's Story

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring today, reports:

During the past 24 hours there have been only comparatively minor affairs, with the balance of success very largely on our side.

We carried out two very smart little enterprises yesterday. The small infantry attack south of Hebuterne, mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig today, improved our position amongst the quarries. It is stated that at least a hundred German dead were counted along the front of this attack. Our casualties were quite light.

The second affair was an attack against the wood southwest of Hangard into which two battalions of German troops penetrated during the slight advance made by the enemy along the River Luce on Saturday afternoon. Here we took 50 prisoners and 30 machine-guns.

The general situation at the moment is that the main movement of fresh and moderately fresh divisions of enemy troops continues to be towards the zone between the Somme and Montdidier, while north of the Somme we have succeeded, at any rate for the time being, in stabilising our line.

Further insight into the extent of the German losses is given by the following figures. It is estimated that the 208th division lost 70 per cent of its effectives and the 88th division lost 30 per cent on the first day of the attack and 40 per cent in the attack on Mezieres on the 29th March.

To Work Down Ancre

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired last evening:

The movement of the enemy and the fighting during the last twenty-four hours indicate the development of an attempt to work towards Amiens down the Valley of the Ancre and also from the southwest. Great masses of troops continue to concentrate in the region of Albert and fighting is in progress towards Villers and Bretonneux.

Enemy Transport Hampered

The enemy is finding serious difficulties in his transport work owing to the ceaseless destructive activity of our airmen, and also owing to a shortage of animals. The enemy is bringing up his artillery comparatively slowly and meanwhile is largely employing trench-mortars. Trench-mortars however have a very limited range and require enormous quantities of ammunition which is very bulky.

The Australian troops are now appearing in the thick of the fighting and are doing magnificent work.

Despite the trend of the battle southwards, the greatest weight of enemy divisions remains north of the Somme.

Captured documents now reveal that the enemy expected to reach the Somme on the first day of his offensive.

By three o'clock this afternoon no fresh infantry attacks of importance had been reported against the British, although the enemy artillery has been very active and Arras is being heavily shelled.

The delayed resumption of grand operations is of supreme importance to us, giving opportunities to strengthen continually our weakest spots and improve our defence works.

The weather is very fine with exceptionally good visibility.

It may be recalled that today is the day that Marshal von Hindenburg told a number of German newspaper-men he would enter Paris.

GERMAN DEATHS EXCEED ALL PREVIOUS FIGHTING

French Generals Say They Did Not See So Many Corpses Even At Verdun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 1.—In the Lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies the Under-Secretary of State for Pensions, M. Abrame, declared that generals who witnessed the battles of the Somme and Verdun have stated they never saw so many corpses as in the fighting on the Montdidier-Lassigny front. The German losses were caused chiefly by infantry and machine-gun fire and the bayonet. The spirit of the Allied troops was marvellous. Three-and-a-half French and British divisions gained the mastery over thirteen divisions of German troops. Moreuil was the theater of epic fighting before it was captured. At Le Plemont one French division beat two divisions of German troops and took 700 prisoners.

British Units Fought Till Last Man Fell

Stories Of Epic Heroism In Great Battle Given By Correspondent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—Mr. Philip Gibbs, in a new account of the German defeat at Arras, mentions the names of the British regiments which participated in the struggle and adds lustre to the achievements of the defenders.

The Queen's Westminsters fought their way from our outpost line through the enemy.

The London Rifle Brigade successfully held their main line of defense for over nine hours. Their machine-gunners said they were sick of killing. The Essex Regiment fought like demons in our foremost trenches. One body sent back a message that they were going to fight to the death, and none returned.

The Suffolks fought back to back with the Germans on each side of them.

The Northumberland Fusiliers fought until all were killed or wounded and there was a battle for eight hours round their battalion headquarters.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers gave ground very slowly under enormous odds, killing the enemy all the way.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order book for the week ending March 30:

Educational Department.—The temporary service of Mrs. P. E. H. Walter, Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Boys, terminated on March 15.

Finance Department.—Mr. A. H. Campbell is appointed temporarily as assistant from February 25.

Secretariat.—The probationary service of Miss M. Robarts, stenographer and typist, will terminate on March 31.

Squadrons Of Tanks Used By Germans In Advancing

Three Different Sizes Employed In Succeeding Lines Of Attack, With Improvements On British Model

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wired this evening:

Although our soldiers believed that enemy tanks did not participate in the first German shock, it is certain that German tanks actually took part in the operations and the failure to see them by our soldiers was because, instead of accompanying the waves of infantry, the German tanks advanced later with specialist troops to destroy the islets of resistance holding out after the German hordes had submerged our main defences.

It is possible that the Germans possess a very large number of tanks. We know beyond doubt that the enemy has tanks which are of three classes. The first consists of tanks captured in the Battle of Cambrai which have been repaired and tanks manufactured according to the model of the British machines. The second type is a German model which is smaller than the British but swifter, better armed and more heavily armored. The third type are German land-cruisers or large-model tanks.

The small swift tanks are said to be 26 feet long, 10 feet wide and 11 feet high and weigh 10 metric tons.

The land-cruisers are 45 feet long, 13 feet wide and 13 feet high.

Flame-throwers Used

The speed of the German tanks varies between 4½ and 9½ miles an hour and their armament is believed to consist of a shortened 77-millimetre gun, machine-guns and flame-throwers. The latter is an innovation which must add considerably to the efficiency of a tank in clearing trenches, owing to the capacity of the tanks to carry big reservoirs of combustible liquid. It is understood that the Germans have introduced a number of improvements, including heavier protection against shells and a device which enables the crew to close the tank hermetically when traversing an area of gas.

The German tanks are organised in squadrons commanded by Majors. The officers are volunteers and the men chiefly specialists, motor mechanics, gunners and machine-gunners.

In attacks the tanks are designed to advance behind the second or third waves of infantry, while detachments of infantry cover the flanks of the tanks.

A German order captured on the battlefield describes the order-of-battle of a German division in the present offensive.

A division advances in two regimental groups, progressing side by side. The first line of each group consists, first, of one regiment or three battalions of infantry, whose task is to advance straight upon their objectives regardless of their losses, leaving the work of reducing our centers of resistance to the specialist detachments following them. These consist, first, of one company of "Stoss Truppen," one and a half machine-gun companies, a half-company of sappers, one detachment of liquid flame-throwers, half a heavy trench-mortar company, one battery of light trench-mortars and two batteries of what are described as infantry guns. In reserve comes a third regiment of infantry, a division of five tanks of British origin and an independent group consisting of two companies of cyclists and one company of "Sturm Truppen." This division is supported by twelve batteries of field-guns and six batteries of heavy artillery, including a battery of 8-inch howitzers.

According to prisoners, a number of the enemy battalions have now got special light trench-mortar detachments, known as infantry-artillery, equipped with two light trench-mortars of a new model, mounted on specially high wheels, which are supposed to be capable of firing 20 rounds a minute against tanks and other obstacles. The personnel of each detachment comprises two officers and forty men.

Second Line Most Important

It is apparent from the foregoing that the whole apparatus for destroying our centers of resistance has been relegated to the second line. The celebrated "Stoss Truppen," the sappers with explosives and the light trench mortars, instead of going first, follow after the waves of infantry have swept over the position. The mission of these specialists remains the same. They clear trenches, reduce strong points and bomb recalcitrants from dug-outs, but while this is being done the battle is sweeping on miles further—at any rate, in anticipation.

It will have been remarked that the tanks with flame-throwers follow with the reserves and only attack trenches which have already been passed over by the infantry and the position of whose defenders is hopeless. It is evidently intended that they shall be behind the zone beaten by our field-guns.

Thus the whole machinery of trench-warfare is maintained but is put by the Germans in the second line instead of the first. In twelve months the German tactics of assault have been reversed. In 1917 the enemy's principle was economy of men obtained through profusion of material. In 1918 it seems to be economy of material through the reckless employment of men.

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Date	From	Addressed
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Mar. 6,	Vladivostok,	Glegulska

Russia Post.

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HAYASHI PAYS VISITS TO PEKING LEADERS

Calls Are Said To Be In Connection With New Japanese Desiderata

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, March 30.—During the past week the Japanese Minister has had interviews with several of the leading Chinese personages in Peking, including the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Hsu Shih-chang. In each case the object seems to have been the same, namely, to re-assure them with respect to the "suggestions" made at the audience given to him by the President.

It is strongly asserted that the suggestions are nothing more than they profess to be, and that any note to be delivered in the future concerning them will be of the most friendly and pacific kind. In the meantime, all negotiations with respect to Sino-Japanese relations are being conducted in Tokio, and even what is done there will only be in the nature of the formulation of a definite course of action, in case action becomes necessary, with respect to Germano-Bolshevik activities.

There is in Chinese circles a belief, which those who hold it seem to think is grounded on solid foundations, that the Allied Powers would much like to see China co-operating with Japan, if and when action becomes necessary, not only for the sake of dealing with the northern menace, but for China's own sake, as such action will help to impress on her the fact that she is really at war, and will give her a real interest in the struggle. It is believed, however, that the European members of the Allied group, and the United States, would like to see her make her own arrangements, as an equal, with Japan as to the nature of their co-operation, and are not inclined to interfere in any arrangements that may be made. They apparently desire to leave China free to tie her own hands, if she likes, with respect to all questions concerning Japan, that is to say, to bargain with Japan, if she likes, for the officering of her army, the supply of munitions, the development of her arsenals, and the like problems.

By the stronger elements in Chinese administrative life, this is taken to mean that the European Allies want to see China win her spurs; by the weaker elements it is taken to mean that the Allies have lost all interest in China. When it is suggested to them that the Allies may have lost interest because they do not see the Chinese themselves displaying any interest in anything except party strife, they have no defence to make. The great majority of Chinese here are playing the Micawber game, they are waiting for something or other to turn up; and they expect it to turn up entirely to their own and China's advantage, not being able to see that, unless they themselves act, something may turn up entirely to both their own and China's disadvantage.

TIENTSIN CHAPTER OF RED CROSS IS FORMED

Mr. L. O. McGowan Heads Executive Committee Elected At First Meeting

China Press Correspondence

Tientsin, March 29.—The Tientsin Chapter of the American Red Cross has just been formed at a meeting of more than fifty American men and women, specially called for the purpose by Mr. Julean Arnold, who for some months has been engaged in organising local Red Cross Chapters in the various cities of China. The object of the chapter, as stated in the by-laws, is "to extend in every possible way the activity of the American Red Cross in Chili Province, east of Peking." In Peking there is a separate American chapter.

An executive committee, to consist of at least ten members, has been provided for and will have charge of the actual working of the affairs of the chapter. All members of the American Red Cross residing within the jurisdiction of Tientsin, automatically become members of the local chapter. Branch organisations are to be provided for in as many places as possible in Eastern Chili, and shall work under the direction of the Executive Committee. Four subcommittees are to be appointed, on Women's War Relief Work, Finance, Extension and Publicity.

The following named officers and members of the Executive Committee, were elected at the organisation meeting of the chapter:

Chairman, L. O. McGowan; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Warrick Winston; Treasurer, John H. Brett; Secretary, Harold W. Crambs.

Committee:—Mesdames John H. Brett, F. F. Spellman, E. B. Price, R. W. Hamlet, D. B. Nye, A. G. Robinson, J. H. Van Vliet, W. H. Watts and Mr. C. E. Seymour, Major Arthur Bassett, Messrs. P. R. Josselyn, R. S. Hall, H. A. Lucker, D. B. Nye, R. W. Hamlet, R. T. Evans and Dr. C. J. Fox.

PICK ROOSEVELT TO RUN IN CAMPAIGN OF 1920

Progressive Republicans, Led By Perkins, Plan For Next Presidential Race

BASE HOPE ON HAYS WIN

Former President Has Already Been Told Of All That Went On At St. Louis Meeting

New York, February 20.—The progressive element of the Republican Party through their victory at St. Louis, where they brought about the defeat of John T. Adams of Iowa as Chairman of the Republican National Committee and the election of Will Hays of Indiana, have obtained such control of the organisation that the selection of a progressive candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1920 is a certainty, according to leaders who returned yesterday.

The progressive victory was a sweeping one, and the Old Guard element of the organisation was completely routed, the Hays supporters asserted. With the gaining of the organisation machinery the progressives feel that they will have complete control of the party from now on. That it means the selection of Colonel Roosevelt as the party's standard bearer at the next Presidential election was taken as a matter of course. Already the progressives, headed by George W. Perkins, are laying their plans to draft the Colonel for the big national contest.

"The Old Guard has lost control, and if the party wants the Colonel to lead it in 1920 it can have him," was the way one of the progressive leaders expressed it.

Perkins Calls On Roosevelt

It was said yesterday that the matter had already been put up to Colonel Roosevelt. A few hours after Mr. Perkins arrived in the city he called on Mr. Roosevelt at the hospital where the Colonel underwent a serious operation, and informed him of all that had taken place at St. Louis. Just what occurred at the meeting is not known, but Mr. Perkins earlier in the day was jubilant over the election of Mr. Hays. He hailed it as a complete victory for harmony within the Republican Party.

"The effort for harmony at St. Louis was a complete success," Mr. Perkins said. "Before Mr. Hays was chosen Chairman by the unanimous vote and voice of all in attendance at the St. Louis conference, the Republican Ex-executive Committee, by unanimous vote, had offered permanently to continue the Campaign Committee of 1916. The Progressive members of this committee, while appreciating the offer, felt that it would be unwise, as it might seem to the public to indicate a continuance of the old fractional differences, so they suggested that this committee be done away with. Later the old Executive Committee decided to retire also, and in this way give Mr. Hays, the new Chairman, a clean slate and a free opportunity to draw to his support such men from all quarters as he deemed best qualified to carry on the strenuous work ahead.

"Mr. Hays has been Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana for several years. His management of the Hughes campaign in Indiana during 1916 was a signal success. He reunited the party completely, and his attitude toward the Progressives was so fair that it was remarked on by all Progressives throughout the United States. The St. Louis meeting adjourned by all hands joining in singing 'America,' and the scene in the hotel lobby afterward, where all joined in hand clasping and congratulations, showed unmistakably that every one felt that the effort to reach a harmonious agreement had been completely successful."

Say Retirement Is Automatic

It was indicated yesterday that the Progressives would not rest with their victory in defeating Mr. Adams for Chairman of the National Committee, but would begin a fight to have him desposed as Vice Chairman of the committee. Just how this is to be brought about has not yet been arranged, but it is expected that if Mr. Adams does not immediately resign, a way will be found to bring about his retirement. The Progressive leaders feel that if he was unfit to be National Chairman because of the pro-German letter he wrote in 1914 upholding the violation of Belgium he is equally unfit to remain Vice Chairman. Some of the leaders take the view that no action ousting him will be necessary, as he automatically will go out as Vice Chairman with the death of the old Executive Committee.

Contrary to the established rules of the Republican organisation, Mr. Adams was made Vice Chairman by the old Executive Committee last year. Before that it had been the custom for the Chairman of the National Committee to choose a Vice Chairman, and the selection of Mr. Adams by the Executive Committee precipitated a fine row last year by the Progressives. The Progressive leaders also pointed out yesterday that the National Committee had never ratified the selection of Mr. Adams as Vice Chairman by the Executive Committee. Mr. Perkins would not discuss this phase of the situation yesterday, but it was learned that the next move of the Progressives will be to get rid of Mr. Adams.

Within sixty days Mr. Hays will select a new Executive Committee, It was said yeterday that the first act of the new committee will be to name an Advisory Committee on which women and members of the old Progressive Party will be represented. This Advisory Committee will be the means of bringing the Progressive members into the councils of the party. Its most important member is expected to be Mr. Perkins. As he is not a member of the Republican National Committee, he cannot serve on the Executive Committee, but as a member of the Advisory Committee it is expected he will be able to wield all the influence necesary.

140 SING IN SACRED CONCERT AT HANGCHOW

1,000 Attend To Hear Program Of Easter Music Given By Union Choir

China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, April 1.—The entire Christian community of Hangchow united yesterday in a sacred concert. This is the second year easter has been so observed in Hangchow. The meeting was held in the Yih Ho Lecture Hall where a thousand people took part in the service. One hundred and forty voices were represented in the special union choir trained for the occasion. The service was opened by a processional by this choir which marched in and took its place on the large platform and in the overhanging gallery while singing an impressive Easter anthem. The training of the choir and the direction of the service were in charge of Rev. R. F. Fitch.

The Chekiang Government Middle School Athletic Meet was opened at an early hour this morning. An address was made by Commissioner of Education Woo. Representatives of the Military and Civil Governors are in attendance. Every district city in the province is represented, some of them by large delegations of athletes. More than forty schools are represented by approximately 1,600 students. In addition to track and field events there are calisthenic drills, Chinese fencing and boxing, and other stunts peculiar to the east. Tomorrow will be Girls Students' Day and a large attendance is expected to see this new thing under the Oriental sun. The meet is being held on the military parade grounds inside the Dzien Dang Gate, near West Lake.

No serious apprehensions have been felt in Hangchow regarding the pneumonic plague. However, precautions have been organised largely through the instrumentality of Dr. D. D. Main and with the co-operation of the Military and Police authorities. A close watch is being observed of incoming passengers, and suspicious deaths of cases of serious illness are being reported by the authorities to Dr. Main by whom they are being closely examined. While there have been no plague suspects so far, there has been revealed a widespread prevalence of malignant scarlet fever and of diphtheria.

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News and Views in the World of Books

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Notable Books In Brief Review

Comrades in Courage. By Lieutenant Antoine Redier. Translated by Mrs. Philip Duncan Wilson, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40 (gold).

Campaigns and Intervals. By Lieutenant Jean Giraudoux. Translated by Elizabeth S. Sergeant. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 (gold).

A volume of personal experiences in the great war necessarily reflects the personal reaction of its author to the facts of warfare—a truth that is too often ignored by readers of and writers about such books. It is a mistake to consider any one of them as being a true and comprehensive account of what happens to the bodies and the souls—especially the souls—of fighting men, what they see and do and think and feel. To two men side by side an single incident will mean the same thing, and the account which each of them would give of it would vary as widely as do their own personalities. Therefore, it is necessary, if one wants to envisage the war truly and with something at least approaching to understanding of what it is like and what it means, to read the books written by a great variety of participants.

Lieutenant Redier's book, which was published in France under the title "Meditations dans la Trenchée," gives the view of an intensely patriotic, high-souled man for whom any discomforts are insignificant so long as they do not interfere with his service to his country. In France the book is said to have been widely read and to have aroused much enthusiasm. Indeed, it could hardly fail to do so, for so fine and high is its spirit, so noble and sure its faith, so undaunted its acceptance of all that war is, and so ardent its response to the Motherland's need that it comes as near, perhaps, as any one book and one man could to embodying that wonderful spirit of war-torn France that has won the admiration of the world.

The fourteen chapters of the book are, in part, meditations upon certain abstract ideas just now of crucial importance, and in part descriptions of certain phases of personal experience and observation, while all through are scattered anecdotes, accounts of impressive little incidents, bits of vivid picturing. Duty, liberty, glory, intelligence, strength, honor are among the abstract themes which Lieutenant Redier discusses, meditating upon them as he stands in the trenches or marches or fights with his men. It is no conventional mind out of which his thoughts spring. At any time he would have had something fresh and suggestive to say about these or any subject, and when he sees them under the glare of war and carries on his thinking to the accompaniment of artillery duels his tense mind, freshly awakened to the importance of old ideals, has always something worth while to say. He says it, too, with the usual French clearness and incisiveness, and the French instinct for the logical development of thought.

The opening chapter on "Duty" is an illuminating discussion of the sense of duty, its former threatened atrophy, and the way in which the war has revivified it in the souls of the French people. There has been some talk among his comrades about the change in the characters of the men, and they agree that the war has made good soldiers of them as well as good men. But Lieutenant Redier does not hold with others that that change will necessarily be lasting. "I do not think," he says, "that we shall necessarily be better when we return to our homes, but I think we shall be in a condition to become better, and that is the important thing." Under the chapter on "Strength" he laments that France for so long disdained physical prowess. For fifty years," he says, "sophisms and alcohol have been distributed everywhere." And he is quite sure that those who survive the war will have learned "the valor and beauty of strength" and will bring up their children in that belief. A discussion of the characteristics of the German people ends with this trenchant refutation of the argument, "They are men like us;" "The German people are not men like us. There is in their psychic processes a fault which, to French people, will always make them odious enemies in war and insupportable neighbors in peace; they are not intelligent."

Lieutenant Redier has a particularly sharp thrust of the pen every now and then for the teachings of certain social philosophers which had made much headway in France before the war, such as certain phases of socialism, the selfish materialism of modern times; the denial of the worth what of the past, especially the past of France, has won for civilisation. He sees the war turning men's minds again toward simpler and more spiritual ideals and taking up a philosophy of life less material and less selfish. Those who believe that the internationalists are mistaken in their desire to break down the differences between nations and make the world one monotonous level will read with pleasure his final chapter. "The Motherland," a beautiful and impassioned plea for the cherishing of all that France is and stands for. Every now and then, all through the book, one finds some anecdote of soldier pranks that is full of humor, or some little story of tender pathos. And there are pages of description, such as the chapter on "Larks, Poppies, and Mice," that are a delight, so graphic and suggestive are they, and so tender and warmly human their feeling. The "Meditations" cover the early months of the war, from December, 1914, to the following August.

Very different in spirit, more brilliant in manner, subtler and more imaginative in treatment. Lieutenant Giraudoux's "Campaigns and Intervals" gives, perhaps, more vivid pictures than does Lieutenant Redier's book, but at the same time one seems to find in it much less of the spirit of France. Most of the book is concerned with early experiences in the war on the western front. He was in Alsace during the first weeks. Some of the sections, grouped together under the heading "The Grand Tour," describe scenes and happenings at various points westward from the Vosges. One chapter, in five parts, recounts the events as he saw them of five nights and mornings during the battle of the Marne. These are the "Campaigns." The "Interludes" include a vivaciously descriptive letter of a trip to Portugal. Another, which hardly deserves the description of an "Interlude" since there too he was fighting, is about the Dardanelles. The last one tells of a few days' vacation on Lake Asquam, New Hampshire, in Springtime. For Lieutenant Giraudoux was one of the French officers who were sent to the United States to assist in the training of our troops, and he helped to drill the men in the Harvard Training Camp.

Lieutenant Giraudoux has a quick, gibing, ironic wit that is constantly sending out little burning sparkles to right and to left, without the least regard as to whether they are aimed at friend, foe, or stranger. Therefore, his book is amusing, for these little sparks usually burn through some manifestation of human folly or stupidity. Sometimes they are merely a descriptive recognition of some characteristic. But they are always vivacious and witty. The author seems inclined to take war, at least when he is writing about it afterward, in a somewhat flippant vein, with a jest for its horrors and a smile for its sacrifices. Nevertheless, he tells much, with realistic effect and with striking descriptive and imaginative power, his subtle, colorful mind reflecting from a thousand facets the impact upon it of scenes, facts, impressions. He goes much into detail, narrating every small fact and movement, but clothing each one with life and interest. But, although he writes of war with realistic truth and evident accuracy, he does not nauseate with its unrelieved horrors nor emphasise its grime. For him, as for most Frenchmen, there are things of more consequence.

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Universal Training for Citizenship and Public Service. By William H. Allen, Director Institute for Public Service, Author of "Civics and Health," &c. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 (gold).

Dr. Allen's scheme of universal training is prescribed for the years that are coming after the war; the ideal that lies behind it is an efficient and ennobled America, to be attained through the establishment of a capable, sound-minded, straight-thinking citizenry, thoroughly imbued with intelligent patriotism. There is a suggestion in the title of Dr. Allen's book that he includes in his essay advocacy of universal military training, but he touches that matter very lightly, no doubt taking the view that it has been conclusively treated in recent American literature relating to the war.

The plea that is presented to the reader is for industrial, economic, moral, and social training that would tend to make good citizens and good public servants. No country, it is urged, is rich enough or strong enough to rely upon untrained patriotism, and the glory of America's future will not be stumbled into, but must be achieved through intelligent, well-planned, organised effort. The organised effort is quite possible, Dr. Allen believes, through the means of training in every walk of life. He holds that every citizen should be trained to acquire for himself the minimum essentials for competing for whatever work he elects to perform, and out of this training would come the sort of patriotism the country needs—trained patriotism.

We are headed toward trained patriotism, we are told, "toward a demand for trained love of one's own flesh and blood, trained loyalty to one's co-workers, trained gratitude for favors received, trained response to beauty, trained integrity, trained humanity." This tendency, it is suggested, has been very much accelerated by the logic of great events to which the world's attention has been drawn since the outbreak of the war. Study of these events has shown impressively the need of trained patriotism and the menace of untrained patriotism. "History," Dr. Allen remarks, "teems with proof that patriotism can spill over, evaporate, burst its pipes, miss its mark, be wasted, injure where it longs to help," and this view, it is pointed out, is emphasised by recent developments in Europe and in this country. Big problems are just ahead of us, we are warned, and big opportunities, and the great question of the day is, What are we going to do with these problems and opportunities? Dr. Allen wants every American made fit to do his part and eager to help.

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EZEKIEL LEAVITT

Songs of Grief and Gladness. Deborah. By Ezekiel Leavitt. Preface by Thomas Nelson Page. Introduction by Gotthard Deutsch. Foreword by Alice Stone Blackwell. Protrait frontispiece. Boston: The Williams Company. $1.25 (gold).

This new edition, with a perface by Thomas Nelson Page, famous author and United States Ambassador to Italy, of the poems of Ezekiel Leavitt brings his strongly racial and individual muse freshly to the attention of English readers. Among Jewish readers he has long been a favorite because of the passionate sincerity with which he sings of the sorrows, hopes, and ideals of their race. Mr. Page says in his preface: "Apart from the poetry of this work, which appears as inherent in it all as the sap is in the living plant, whether it be a tree, a flower, or even a weed, it has been a matter of deep interest to me, and I believe it will be to others, to observe how closely not only the spirit but the methods of the ancient poets of Israel have survived in this latest of the young sons of Zion, whose harp on the willows sings ever the minor strain of the exile of Babylon."

Professor Gotthard Deutsch, who is a member of the Faculty of Hebrew Union College, in his introduction, after noting that it is only within the last half century, during modern times, that Hebrew writers have tried to express "the longings and the ideals of the Jewish soul," draws attention to the unusual achievement of Mr. Leavitt in writing works "of great poetic merit" in more than one language. Alice Stone Blackwell, who has translated the peoms into English, writes briefly in her foreword of their chief characteristics, which she describes as being their idealism, their racial fervor, their mournful note, their pride in Jewish achievement, and their fiery indignation against wrong.

An example of this last quality is to be found in the poem, "On Russia's Frontier," in which he bids farewell to the land of his birth:

On my lips there hovered
curses deep;
Cursed be Russia, bloodstained,
without ruth,
That loves fools only, and detests the wise—
Those who aspire to freedom,
justice, truth!

This poem was written some years ago, but recent developments would make it seem that the curses the poet called down in this fiery poem were coming true.

The volume contains, besides many short poems, an epic poem in four parts telling in dramatic style the love story of a Jewess who loved a Gentile.

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The above books have just reached us, consigned by the well-known firm of medical publishers, F. A. Davis Company of Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A. They are sold at approximately the same prices as in the United States. Calculations may be made on the basis of G.$1.- to Mex. $1.50 (including postage and insurance).

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TWO GERMAN CASES IN THE MIXED COURT

Hongkong Bank Wins Judgment Against Austrian Lloyd; Decision Postponed In Other

Judgment for the plaintiffs with costs was entered in the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon in the claim of Tls. 8,866.40 of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation against the Austrian Lloyd. Mr. Wright appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendants were represented by their manager, Mr. Pucher. The case was heard by British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan.

Judgment was reserved in the claim of the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., against the three German partners of the Siemssen and Co., for Hongkong Taels $6,275.45 in the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan. The claim was for rent due under a lease signed by the plaintiffs and the defendants in Hongkong between the period of February 1, 1915, and December 31, 1915. The defendants, O. Struckmeyer, E. Siebert and H. A. Siebs, appeared in person, while the plaintiffs were represented by Mr. G. H. Wright.

News Brevities

For violating the rules governing enemy subjects, another German, Jan Cetl, appeared in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang yesterday and was ordered to leave Shanghai within the next seven days.

• • •

Charged by Mr. Moore of the China Inland Mission with stealing his bicycle, a Chinese was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday.

• • •

Details about the wounding of Mr. S. Raynor, formerly of the Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road, and his subsequent disappearance have been received from Captain G. D. Sandam of the 9th Royal Fusiliers by his parents. Mr. Raynor is now believed to be a prisoner of war in Germany. The information is that during the enemy attack on November 30, 1917, Mr. Raynor was severely wounded in the back with a piece of bomb. He could not be removed at time on account of the fierce fighting in the neighborhood. He was left behind when his company was forced to evacuate the trenches.

• • •

Full train service was resumed on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway yesterday upon the advice of the medical authorities.

• • •

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant John Neil of the Highlanders, son of Mr. James Neil of the Scotch Bakery.

• • •

For the larceny of money and other property contained in registered envelopes addressed through the Post Offices to the China Inland Mission, a coolie employed by the mission was given ten months' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday.

• • •

The Bank of Chosen, 7 Nanking Road, will be formally opened next Wednesday. A reception will be held between 11 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The manager, Mr. M. Hashimoto, will head the receiving line.

• • •

Commission as second lieutenant in the Customs Company of the S.V.C. has been authorised for Mr. H. Dawson-Grone by the Municipal Council on recommendation of the commandant.

• • •

The Shanghai Cross Country Club will hold its first practice next Monday afternoon at Hongkew Park at 5.30 p.m. All runners in the city are cordially invited to be present.

• • •

Reference to the announcement of a masked ball at the Eldorado stated that this would be tonight. The ball is for Saturday night. Prizes will be given for dancing and costumes and there will be new songs by the Eldorado entertainers.

• • •

It is announced that the Pacific Mail steamer Venezuela will sail at 3 p.m. tomorrow instead of April 6

British War Films

Two exhibitions of British war films have been announced, the first to take place on April 10 when the "Story of the Drifters" and the men who form their crews will be screened, with films showing the work of British women and the Chinese labor battalions in France. These films are being exhibited again by special request.

The second exhibition will be a joint Italian and British display, two reels of Italian pictures giving a clear idea of the immense difficulties being met on the Italian front with the famous Alpini shown in action. These films are also interesting from the scenic side.

The British part of the program will include one showing the work being done at Woolwich Arsenal and a short film introducing the American troops as they marched through London. Another will show the fitting out of the Royal Flying Corps and several topical budgets with scenes in Palestine and other places.

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Entertainment Today For Shanghai Wounded

King's Daughters To Give Fine Program At Union Church

This afternoon t 5.30 o'clock the members of the Gaskin Circle of the King's Daughters' Society will repeat the entertainment which was given last January at the Union Church Hall. This time the proceeds will go towards the Shanghai Wounded Fund. Admittance will be $1.00, children half price.

The program will be as follows:

Part I

1. Pianoforte Duet ...Mrs. Armistead and Miss M. Jansen
2. Tableau and Song: "Mother Machree" Mrs. Youngson and Mr. F. L. Tinkham
3. Tableau: Two Strings to His Bow Misses Dixon and Tod and Mr. Dowling
4. Violin Cello Solo ...Miss Kliene
5. Tableau: More Heavens Than One ..... Misses Danson, Morton and Simmons
6. Song ..... Mrs. Bryson
7. Tableau: Her Cross. Miss Morton
8. Recitation ..... Miss Angus
9. Tableaux: (a) Daddy's Girl Miss Madge Ashley (b) Home on leave Miss Pearson and Mr. Black
10. Song ..... Mr. Dowling

Part II

11. Violin Solo .... Mr. J. J. Evans
12. Tableau: Tale of a Glorious End Mrs. Scott, Miss Allan and Messrs Langley and Prince
13. Song ..... Miss Rasmussen
14. Tableau: Sister Susie Sewing Shirts for Soldiers .....Misses Manning, A. N. Armour and Mr. A. Taylor
15. Tableau and Song: "Sergeant Daddy, V.C." ....Mr. Clifford and Master Dick Frost
16. Violin Cello Solo ...Miss Kliene
17. Naval Tableaux:
    (a) Capture of a "Man-of-War" Miss Dixon and Mr. T. Pearson
    (b) Docked for Repairs Misses Tod and Allan
    (c) The Destroyer Misses Pearson, Manning and Mr. W. Clifford
18. Song ..... Mrs. Godby
19. Tableau and Chorus: "Liberty of the World and the Allies" Ensemble

Accompanists: Miss M. Jansen and Mr. W. Cameron.

S. AFRICA WELCOMES CALL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cape Town, April 1.—Mr. Lloyd George's message to South Africa was received a most cordial welcome. It is very timely because it comes upon the eve of a closely organised recruiting campaign which opens tomorrow throughout South Africa and from which great results are confidently anticipated.

ST. ANDREW'S MEMBERS BID RECTOR FAREWELL

Rev. A. J. S. Stearn Recipient Of Purse From Communicants Of Mission Church

Members of St. Andrew's Church, Broadway, testified their appreciation of the services of Rev. A. J. S. Stern, their rector, who departs for England Friday, by making him the recipient of a purse of £40 in banknotes, and wishing him bon voyage. The presentation was made at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Pote-Hunt, 67 Ward Road, by Rev. A. J. Walker, who had induced Rev. Stearn to come to China to assist at the Cathedral and later had assigned him to St. Andrew's Church.

Dean Walker paid a high tribute to the many estimable qualities of his assistant and to the work which he had so successfully carried out. The presence of so many, he said, was silent testimony to the love and esteem in which he was held and a measure of the regret with which his impending departure was looked upon. Mr. Stearn's zeal and personality had brought about a marked increase in the interest in St. Andrew's and in the number of communicants.

In addition to the monetary tribute, an illuminated address, signed by more than one hundred persons, was also given Mr. Stearn. Dean Walker closed his remarks with a felicitous reference to Mrs. Stearn and their children and regretted that ill health should have made necessary the trip to the homeland.

Mr. Stearn's reply was a touching farewell in which he exhorted and members to cleave together in Christianity's common cause and thus lighten the burden of Dean Walker who, he said, was placed in a peculiarly difficult position due to his departure. Only ill health prevented him from remaining at his post, and it was a pressing necessity he must consider for the sake of his loved ones.

Mr. W. R. O. Taylor replied on behalf of the congregation, and was followed by Mr. Pote-Hunt who spoke feelingly of the heavy loss that St. Andrew's would sustain. He pledged the members to carry on the good work of the missions to seamen which Mr. Stearn had inaugurated.

S.M.C. COMMITTEES FOR 1918 ARE ANNOUNCED

The following office holders and standing committees have been announced for the 1918 Municipal Council:

Chairman: Mr. E. C. Pearce.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Finance Committee: Count Jezierski, Baron Fujimura and Mr. E. C. Pearce.

Works Committee: Messrs. Ezra, Merriman and Richards.

Watch Committee: Messrs. White-Cooper, Johnstone and White.

The full membership of the Committees will be as follows:

Electricity Committee: Messrs. Burkill, Neill, Peebles, White and White-Cooper.

Health Committee: Messrs. White-Cooper, Halse and White and Drs. Jackson and Marshall.

Permanent Education Committee: Rev. Dr. Hawks Pott, Messrs. Ezra, Master, Pearce and White-Cooper.

Foreign Educational Committee: Mesdames Billinghurst and Merriman, Messrs. Dawson and Pearce, and Dr. Ivy.

Chinese Educational Committee: Rev. Hopkyn Rees, Messrs. Ezra, Phillips, Shen Tun-ho and Chi-cheh Nieh.

Band Committee: Messrs. White and Green.

Parks Committee: Mr. Jenner Hogg, Rev. Brother Faust and Mr. Peebles.

Library Committee: Mr. Master and Rev. Dr. MacGillivray.

RUMANIAN TREATY HAS CO-OPERATION CLAUSES

Contact With Russian High Command And Arbitration By Allies Arranged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The Treaty concluded between Russia and Rumania, cabled yesterday, further provides for contact between the Russian and Rumanian High Commands in the event of parallel action against the Central Powers and the establishment of commissions, on which British, French and American representatives shall sit, with a view to the settlement of disputes which may arise in the federation of the Russian Republican Councils.

'The On-The-Square Girl'

"The On-The-Square Girl," which is to be the feature at the Apollo Theater tonight has been greeted as a great picture. It is said that no better five-reel feature has been produced in recent months by any company. It is beautiful little Mollie King's best photoplay to date. It is one of the best George Fitzmaurice has ever produced and Ouida Bergere has ever written.

A certain class of society in every big city is called "fast" and this picture has to do with that interesting class. Everything disguised under a thin covering of free thinking is introduced and everything is done in the lavish style without which the picture would fail in realism. In this particular set there is a man dissatisfied and his meeting with a girl on the outer edge and the tragedy of the girl's life form the substance of "The On-The-Square Girl."

The entertaining power possessed by this feature is unusual. To begin with the essential requisite action has never been slighted for an instant throughout the five reels. Again, the life depicted in the film is at once interesting and shocking. The moral effect is good and above all there is the expert cast and the director to consider.

Of course, first, Mollie King is the star and never before has she appeared to such good advantage, both histrionic and pulchritudinous, as she does in the role of Anne Blair, model in a fashionable modiste's shop. Aimee Dalmores does excellently as Inez Brockton, the social butterfly of few conventions, while the comedy portion of the action is most ably taken care of by Ernest Lawford and Richard Tucker. L. Rogers Lytton as heavy and Donald Hall as hero give creditable performances.

The support embraces the prettiest collection of girls ever seen in a single five-reel feature and many of them know a lot about acting.

The story in brief is as follows: Anne Blair (Mollie King), modiste's model, accepts "kindly" favors from Brockton (L. Rogers Lytton) in order to care for her sick mother. Taking advantage of her position, Brockton attacks her. She stabs him and returns home to find a telegram from the sanitarium in the mountains saying her mother is dead. She journeys to the place to find certain letters concerned with her birth and half crazed with grief and the thought that she has killed Brockton, she rushes out into the snow.

Richard Steele (Donald Hall) engaged to Inez Brockton (Aimee Dalmores), becomes disgusted with her house party and goes for a walk. He comes upon Anne and taking her to a deserted cabin, cares for her for the night. Inez finds them in the morning and with a great show of false modesty denounces her fiance. In the city Anne tells Richard her troubles and the sudden appearance of Brockton brings them to a head. Richard declares himself through with the Brocktons after he has discovered the secret of Anne's birth and the girl who was on the square finds happiness with the man who played as straight as she.

The gown display and the snow scenes are particularly worthy of notice. The combination of such a display by one of New York's most fashionable modistes, a dramatic story of metropolitan society full of action and thrills, a star who is beautiful and talented, assures a picture that is well worth seeing.

Mollie King in "The On-The-Square Girl," Pathe Gold Rooster Play in five reels, produced by Astra under the direction of George Fitzmaurice, written by Ouida Bergere, at the Apollo Theater.

CAST:

Anne Blair.....Mollie King
Thomas Brockton...L. Rogers Lytton
Inez Brockton.....Aimee Dalmores
Richard Steele.....Donald Hall
Renee ..... Ernest Lawford

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 4, 1918

Generalissimo Foch And The American Troops

THE first order of Generalissimo Foch with regard to the American troops in France will meet with the hearty approval of Americans everywhere. The new commander-in-chief of all the Allied forces has acceded to General Pershing's request that the American forces be permitted to fight in the present battle, easily the greatest the world has ever known.

Just what orders preceded the petition of General Pershing probably will not be made known immediately but a good guess would be that he found that the American troops were being sent to various parts of the line to relieve British and French troops which in turn were being hurried into the main battle; and that General Pershing, feeling that the British and French having been badly bled while bearing the brunt of the German onslaught over a period of three and one-half years, should be immediately relieved of any further sacrifices to the extent possible considering the number of American troops in France.

In other words, instead of using the Americans to replace French and British in order that the latter might be put into the hottest part of the line, General Pershing asked and was granted permission to put whatever troops he has into the main battle wherever needed, thus letting an equal number of British and French hold lines not at the moment greatly active.

It would be the natural wish of the British and French commanders to use their own troops which they have been leading in battle for all these months and years and in which they have absolute confidence rather than to trust any vital point in the main battle line to new and comparatively untried troops, whatever fine opinion they may have formed of the latter. It was to get around this very natural desire, probably, that General Pershing made his appeal to the Generalissimo.

Estimates concerning the number of American soldiers now in France vary, but the total is supposed to be somewhere between 600,000 and 750,000, probably 400,000 of whom have finished their final intensive training. Hurled in at the right moment, these fresh and finely trained soldiers undoubtedly would carve out a fine niche for themselves in the grand hall of military fame. And all America will echo with the words of that Republican Member of Congress whose son is fighting in France: "Our sole regret is that we have not ten times as many troops over there to help."

Latest cables show that the Allied line is still unbroken and reveal supreme confidence that it will not be broken. And if it is not broken in this battle it never will be broken, for the longer it holds the more certain becomes the surety that the "ten times as many American troops" referred to by the Member of Congress, will be "over there."

The Most Used 'Blade'

Teacher (at object-lesson)—"So now, children, you know how a knife is made. I want you, Marjorie, to tell me which is the most important part of a knife."

Marjorie—"Er—er—er—"

Teacher—"Well, I'll help you. What part of his knife does your father use the most?"

Marjorie—"The corkscrew."—*Pearson's.*

Aims Of The German Alliance

Would Justify The Revoking Of The Charter—'Stored Up Treasures Of German Kultur' For America

By John William Scholl
(Assistant Professor of German, University of Michigan)

At a meeting of the German Alliance not long since, as reported at the time, its President expressed the opinion that in the present crisis there is nothing it can do except to keep its organisation intact and wait for better times to resume its usual activities.

Perhaps the Congress of the United States, now that its activities are under investigation, will be able to point out to it a real patriotic service, namely, dissolution. It is to be regretted that the members of the alliance did not see this duty long ago and perform it, when its performance could have redounded to their credit as whole-hearted Americans.

That this organisation never had any justification for existing, has not now, and never can have, is made perfectly clear to any thinking man who reads its purpose, as declared in its constitution, or in those of the State organisations of like kind. There is no use in official quibbling, evading, or explaining.

I have before me the minutes of the Seventh State Convention of the German-American Alliance of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburgh in 1906. The constitution, by-laws, &c., of this body are contained therein, as are numerous speeches and committee reports. They deserve a wider acquaintance than is afforded by the language in which they are printed and the obscure niche they occupy in the German-American annals.

The alliance "strives to awaken a sense of unity among the people of German origin in America;" to "centralise" their powers for the "energetic defense of such justified wishes and interests" as are not contrary to the rights and duties of good citizens; to defend its class against "nativistic encroachments;" to "foster and assure good, friendly relations of America to the old German fatherland." Such are its declared objects.

All petty quibbling aside, this program can mean nothing else than the maintenance of a Germanised body of citizens among us, conscious of their separateness, resistant to all forces of absorption. It is mere camouflage to state in a later paragraph that this body does not intend to found a "State within the State," but merely sees in this centralisation the "best means of attaining and maintaining the aims" set forth above.

All existing societies of Germans are called upon as "organised representatives of Deutschtum" to make it a point of honor to form a national alliance, to foster formation of new societies in all States of the Union, so that the whole mass of Germans in America can be used as a unit for political action. This league pledges itself "with all legal means at hand unswervingly and at all times to enter the lists for the maintenance and propagation of its principles, for their vigorous defense wherever and whenever in danger."

The platform, which follows this appeal and pledge, contains twelve paragraphs, some of which are curious in the light of experience.

It promises to abstain from party politics, but without binding itself not to become partisan in case of necessity to defend its interests. A glance at the committee reports in connection with the declared principle of resistance to "nativistic encroachments" makes it clear that the leaders wished especially to use the "solid" membership of the alliance against such "Puritanic" encroachments upon personal liberty as threatened from restrictive liquor legislation. This hoof is quite plainly visible under the mantle of Germanising idealism.

Again, it demands the introduction of instruction in the German language, because it along with English forms the world-language—a handsome boast—and because a more general knowledge of it favors a "clear and unprejudiced understanding and promotes mutual friendly relations," sous-entendu with the fatherland.

A sop is thrown out to the children of the old Forty-eighters in form of a demand for gymnastic training in the schools.

The reason for the demand for the "liberation of our schools from politics" is not apparent, unless it is to secure the German language on the school curriculum against agitations, or eject from the schools instruction in hygiene and the effects of alcohol insisted upon by the prohibitionists. In every other respect the alliance is frankly political in its aims.

In order to strengthen as much as possible this "centralised group" in combating "negative encroachments," such as prohibition, single-language schools, &c., it urges all Germans to naturalise as soon as possible and become active in public life. To the unsophisticated this looks like eagerness to attain Americanism in a rush. Unfortunately the alliance is also emphatically opposed to any restrictions upon immigration and the rights to naturalisation, except for conviction of crime, and it is likewise in favor of the "abolition of all antiquated laws that hinder free intercourse" or "limit the personal freedom of the citizen" to enjoy to the full his European habits if they come in conflict with "nativistic" movements.

It recommends the founding of institutions for teaching the German language and literature and general German Kultur. It demands the encouragement of historical studies in order to heighten the German-American's consciousness of his own importance in the development of America.

Taken by and large, no more anti-American program could well be conceived, unless we are ready to accept their completely Germanised America as our standard of judgment.

The speech of the President of that year is quite frank and illuminating: "They [the former critics of the alliance] have learned to see that it is worthy of American patriots to arouse the self-confidence of the Germans of America, in order to inoculate the children of Uncle Sam very powerfully with all the good, the beautiful, and the noble that lies in the German national character. Also they understand that no more precious gift can be conferred upon the nation than the stored up treasures of German Kultur." He then quotes from the historian Lamprecht's speech in America an ominous sentence, which is now transparent enough to any one. Speaking of the historical development of the United States and the role to be played in it by the German-Americans, he said: "And to think that this process, one of the most elementary and heretofore almost always unconscious processes of history, might this time be influenced consciously by human insight and power! What a proud feeling to be able here for once to carry on national 'Kulturpolitik' in the highest sense!" Whereupon President Hexamer exclaims in jubilant italics: *"What a task for the Deutschtum of the Republic!"*

Then he proceeds: "Whoever believes with Emanuel Geibel.

Und es mag am deutschen Wesen
Einmal noch die Welt genesen.

[freely rendered: The world may yet find a panacea for all its ills in the quintessence of Germanism] will not call them [the members of the alliance] 'bad Americans' 'because they wish to maintain their German language and their German customs.

"The German-Americans can fulfill their historic mission only by unity." "Every nerve must be strained to increase the respect for Germanism, by historical research, propaganda of all kinds, and especially by 'Anschauungsunterricht.'" This is the basis for that exaggerated use of the "Realien" in German textbooks, which is proving so offensive in its laudation of everything German. "What of self-esteem, lack of self respect is disgraceful and injurious: modest pride brings honor and gain. It must no longer be a matter of indifference to the German-American, whether one looks upon him as cultural compost (or not even that) or as a culture factor." Such are excerpts from this presidential programmatic address.

It was an evil day when a devil whispered such words into the ear of Gustav Bender and his colleagues of Washington, D. C., and led them to formulate the general demand that the Germans in America should not be "absorbed" but "assimilated."

A little attention to the context of the sentences quoted shows that these Germans demand the privilege of coming to America, getting citizenship on the easiest terms possible, while maintaining intact their alien speech, alien customs, and alien loyalties. That is "assimilation," the granting of equal political rights and commercial opportunities, without exacting any alteration in modes of life or "Sittlichkeit." "Absorption" means Americanisation, a fusing with the whole mass of American life, an adoption of the language and ideals of the country, a spiritual rebirth into Anglo-Saxon civilisation, and this has great terrors for the members of a German alliance.

A glance back over the whole scheme will show how cleverly it was made to unite the average recent comeoverer with his beer-drinking proclivities, with the professor of German, who had visions of increased interest in his specialty, and the professor of history, who hoped for larger journal space and ampler funds, and the readily flattered wealthy German of some attainments, into a close league of interests, which could be used at the proper time for almost any nefarious purpose which a few men might dictate.

Add to this the emphatic moral and financial support of the German-language press as one of the most powerful agencies of the organisation, and we have the stage set for just what happened a little over three years ago.

It is of no avail to try to cover anti-American political activity by openly pleading guilty to political activity in Pennsylvania against restrictive regulation of the liquor business.

It is quite enough to find that the very men in Congress who engineered the passage of the bill to incorporate the National Alliance were later the most active in trying to force an embargo on arms and food for the Allies, and to hamstring America in her self-defense against Germany's intolerable encroachments.

Not only should the charter of the National Alliance be revoked, but every State branch should have the grace to acknowledge that its existence is a menace to the ideals of America and disband at once. The sooner the more hope of getting a little belated credit for real Americanism.

SUBSTITUTES

By Frederic J. Haskin

Paper as a substitute for wood in the manufacture of coffins is one of the latest war economies reported in the German newspapers. Our enemies have been wearing paper in life for some time and now it appears that they are also to be buried in paper. Both cardboard and papier mache are used for making coffins, and paper shrouds are also made. It is stated that the paper coffins are neat, strong and light, and the implication is that every patriotic German should be satisfied with a paper funeral. These paper coffins are especially desirable, it is stated, for purposes of cremation.

The somewhat lugubrious humor of this matter does not seem to strike the Teuton journalists in the least. This unsmilingly practical attitude is still more noticeable in a correspondent of the Austrian newspaper, Zeit, who protests vigorously against allowing the dead to be clothed at all, when so many of the living are without clothing. He says that all patriotic persons should insert clauses in their wills providing that they be buried clad only in a shirt

In Germany and Austria this is an era of substitutes. An article in a German newspaper states that no less than ten thousand substitutes have been placed on the market since the war began, a majority of these being foods.

Clothing and shoes are made largely of materials which were used for that purpose little or not at all before the war. Here, again, paper and paper fabrics and compositions are mainly relied upon. Exhibitions of paper shoes and clothing have been held in some of the German cities, and have shown a remarkable development in the use of that material which will surely have an important effect upon manufacturers after the war. Not only have almost all articles of clothing been made from paper fabric, but machine belting of paper has been made which is said to be as strong as leather.

It appears that the majority of the shoes furnished to the German and Austrian civilian populations these days are made with paper uppers and wooden soles. Oak and birch are the favorite woods for the purpose. The uppers are given a finish which makes them resemble leather, and the shoes probably look much like any others. They are of course very stiff, and it is said to be difficult for some persons to become accustomed to the clatter which they make. The streets of Berlin must sound like a chorus of snare drums. These shoes last about three months at best and do not resist moisture very well. The citizens are urged to keep the streets and sidewalks clear of snow in order to save their footwear. It would seem that even of these substitute shoes the supply is somewhat short, for a German newspaper urges that gifts to children should take the form of shoes rather than of playthings, as many children are unable to attend school for lack of footwear.

Besides paper and wood, horn, sheet metal and leather waste have been successfully used in the manufacture of shoes. There are prohibitions of the manufacture of shoes with high heels, and other fancy extravagances.

The use of paper in clothing and shoes has cut down the supply available for the usual purposes of writing and publishing, and the publishing business is further handicapped by the scarcity of ink. The result is that many journals are greatly reduced in size. Some of the provincial newspapers have been able to keep going only by the purchase of stocks of colored paper and now appear in red, green and orange editions. All business concerns are urged to place on the market as waste paper all documents and ledgers as soon as they have served their original purposes.

A scarcity that may not appear serious, but which occupies a large amount of space in the newspapers is that of tobacco, and the use of tobacco substitutes is now widespread. The most popular substitute is hops. A large proportion of German cigarettes now contain about twenty per cent of hops, and there is a scandal over the tendency of tobacco dealers to speculate in hops. Whether this herb when smoked gives the same narcotic effect as tobacco is not stated, but the government is known to have made experiments and to have decided that the use of hops as an adulterant of tobacco is not injurious to the health. Beech and chicory leaves are also used as "stretchers" in the manufacture of cigarettes. In Austria the people are put upon rations of tobacco, so that there will be an adequate supply for the army; but a German paper states that the imperial government does not consider tobacco rationing practicable because the tobacco cards would at once become articles of illicit trade. It is stated that there is enough raw tobacco available in Germany to keep the army supplied, and to allow a limited amount of smoking among the civilian population. The policy of the German government to allow the people to have as many comforts and amusements as possible is exemplified here as it is in the ruling which allows theaters and picture shows to burn coal for heat when many households were without it. The German government has apparently discovered the truth that people will endure privations if they have luxuries and amusements as a reward.

Nevertheless an order has gone forth prohibiting juveniles under sixteen from smoking, on the ground that it injures their health. In Hungary a popular campaign has been carried on in the newspapers for women to give up smoking in order that soldiers may have more tobacco. A woman who sends in a supply of cigarettes for soldiers in response to this appeal suggests that men give up drinking milk in order that there may be more of it for babies.

One of the most difficult problems of the central powers is to find substitutes for copper, especially in electrical goods. Here they seem practically to have failed. The use of iron in trolleys has resulted in great loss of power because of the low electrical conductivity of iron. The use of copper in the arts is of course prohibited, and in Austria an effort is being made to boom cast iron as a material for decorative and monumental purposes.

A recent report on the supply of electrical apparatus is frankly pessimistic. Switzerland has been relied upon for these things, and although there is now a considerable supply of switches, plugs, wire, and other lighting and heating materials, it is hard to see how this supply is to be renewed, as Switzerland is now unable to get copper from America. Swiss firms have been unable to carry out some of their German contracts. Zinc is being largely used for carrying electrical current, but it is far from satisfactory. It does not bend well and does not stand vibration.

All of these things are evidence of the slow break-down of German industry, which is the weakness that makes peace a necessity for her, in spite of military success and a growing food supply.

Correspondence

Belgian War Funds

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to give you hereunder a statement of sums recently collected and transferred for various Belgian War Funds and I should feel greatly obliged if you would kindly publish same in your valuable newspaper.

Yours sincerely,
D. Siffert,
Consul General for Belgium.

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A Real Sherlock

The creator of Sherlock Holmes tells an amusing story against himself.

During a lecture-tour through the United States he arrived one day in Boston, and was considerably astonished when a cabman accosted him and addressed him by name.

"How did you know who I was?" said Sir Conan Doyle, much interested and not a little flattered by the recognition.

"If you'll excuse my saying so," said the cabman, "the lapels of your coat look as if they had been grabbed by New York reporters, your hair looks as if it had been cut in Philadelphia, your hat looks as if you had had to stand your ground in Chicago, and your right shoe has evident Buffalo mud under the instep, and—and—"

"And what?" queried Sir Arthur.

"Well," replied the cabman, "I saw 'Conan Doyle' in big white letters on your trunk!"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

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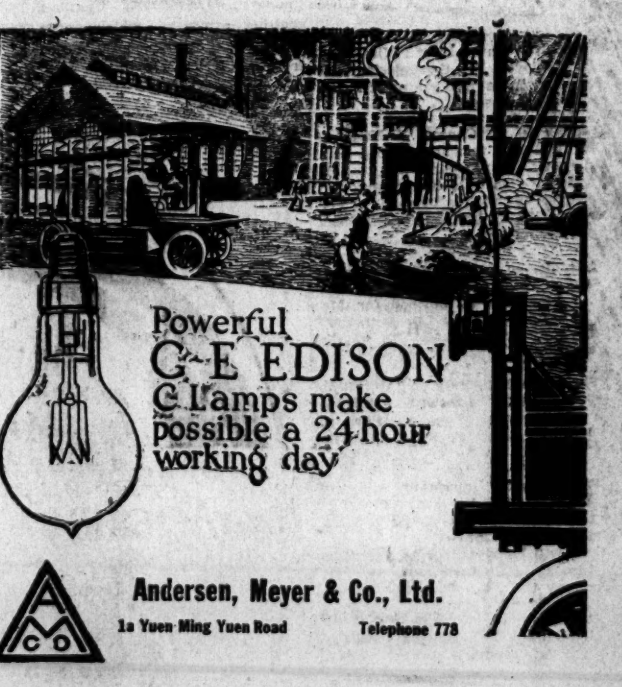

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AND YOU WON!!
NO! I LOST!
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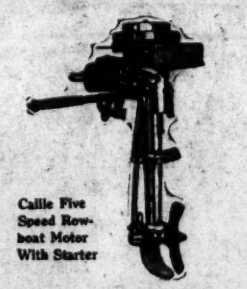

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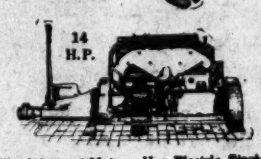

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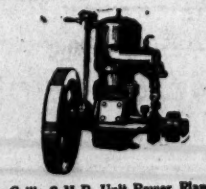

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'New Names For Old'

By Woods Hutchinson

The individual who made that immortal phrase "What's in a name?" would find that this day and generation would answer the question somewhat differently than he intended them to and, in some sections, would pin their faith on that equally famous, and quite opposite, remark "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

An example of this, is the way in which the word "German," attached to anything, from banks to microbes, has suddenly become "infra dig," the latest thing to suddenly take out naturalisation papers, though long resident in this country being the German measles, which, not content with changing nationalities, has also changed its name, and now comes proudly forth as the Liberty Measles. "Oh, Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" said Madam Roland when she ascended to the guillotine during the French Revolution, and any present day mortal, who has been quarantined because of this camouflaged malady, will most heartily echo that remark.

Though this disease has changed its name, it has not changed its characteristics in the slightest, and is just the same eminently uncomfortable and irritating malady as before. However, there is one thing to be thankful for concerning the Liberty type of measles, and that is, that they are not nearly so likely to be followed by other infections as are the plain, unvarnished variety.

They are really two separate diseases, although the outward symptoms are similar. In the plain measles, small eruptions in the mouth and inner sides of the lips are the first to appear, followed by a general outbreak over the upper part of the body, beginning on the face and neck, and gradually working downwards. The Liberty measles, however, do not have any eruptions inside the mouth, and the rash is a good deal lighter, both in severity and in color. In either type, the rash lasts intermittently for about a week and then clears up. With the Liberty measles, that's all there is to it, but with the ordinary species, there is an all too great likelihood of some kind of a "backfire" in the shape of pneumonia, mastoiditis, tuberculosis, or some other infectious temple of Dagon which this microbe Samson will pull over upon its conqueror.

The reason for this is, that ordinary measles are a good deal more severe than Liberty measles, and, on an average, will last slightly longer, thereby leaving the patient in a more run down condition. Also, the measles are quite likely to stir up any latent infections in the system, which generally appear two to six weeks later. Pneumonia and the other diseases, not having the slightest idea of fair play, nor the slightest belief in the theory of not hitting anyone when he is down, regard this as a fine chance to climb in and make trouble, and they do so with a vengeance.

It may be only a coincidence, but in two consecutive weekly hospital reports from one of the training camps, measles were by far the most common, but the second choice in both cases was pneumonia, though it averaged only 50% of the measles cases. In another camp it was noticed that, after a very severe outbreak of measles, the number of cases of pneumonia went up to an apalling extent, and with a very heavy death rate, 200 cases having been admitted, the majority of whom had come down with broncho-pneumonia just after an attack of the measles and, out of a total of 52 deaths, 32 were directly due to the bronchial type, following the measles.

There have also been severe outbreaks of meningitis and mastoiditis in this same camp as a result of the measles epidemic.

One of the bewildering and irritating facts about the measles is that its most contagious stage comes on before the rash appears, and the rash is regarded as being a kind of windup to the attack. Since the disease has no special symptoms until a comparatively short time before the rash appears, it means that all the spreading of the malady has probably been completed before the patient feels sufficiently "out of sorts" to come under medical attention.

Moreover, measles, like nearly all the infectious diseases has its "carriers," who are not affected by it, and are in the best of health themselves, and yet whose noses and throats may be full of the germs, which they spread everywhere they go.

These carriers are generally in complete ignorance of the fact, and, as the microbe is very irregular in its appearance on the mucus membrane, sometimes being absent for several consecutive days, they are very hard to locate, although when located, they generally can be cured.

Meningitis Carriers -:- By Woods Hutchinson

For the first time in our history, over a million men have suddenly been withdrawn from the ordinary walks of life and have been "put through the mill" in a most literal sense by their own government.

They have been screened and sifted like they were wheat flour, and sorted out according to size as if they were oranges in a packing plant. In the huge orange packing houses of Southern California, the oranges are simply poured into a bin at one end of the building and then they almost sort themselves, by rolling down little chutes until they come to a hole which is just exactly their size, whereupon they fall through it, directly into the packing box, where the expert orange wrapper casts it aside if imperfect, and if not, wraps it up and sends it off.

However, there are some defects in the fruit, which are so completely hidden by a perfect exterior, that even the expert packer fails to see it, and lets it get by, only to make trouble later on. In the sifting of human oranges by the various draft boards and cantonment hospitals, there have also been cases where the danger was so completely hidden under a covering of apparently perfect health, that men have been passed who were an absolute, but entirely unwitting, menace to the health of the camp, because, although perfectly healthy themselves, they carried in their noses and throats the germs of some deadly infection.

A most tragic case of this type which has recently appeared, is that of a private who is in perfect health himself and always has been and yet is a carrier of the most deadly form of meningitis.

Two of his best friends and a tent mate died of it before it was discovered that he was a carrier, and now he is considered such a dangerous case that he is even isolated from the isolation camp, and has to wear a mask whenever anyone comes within 15 feet of him, as well as when he goes down to the base hospital to have the tests made to find out if the germs are still there.

Most carriers, when detected, yield to treatment in a week or ten days, while he has been under observation and treatment for a month and has as yet shown no sign of improvement. Just what to do with him is rather a puzzle, for it is obvious that he cannot go on in the army, while on the other hand, it would be very unjust to this unhappy soul, who is absolutely blameless for his terrible misfortune, to treat him as if he were a pariah and a leper for the rest of his days.

It would certainly seem like the best course of procedure to send him to some research institute, like the Rockefeller, for instance, where a specialty is made of such cases, and where the best arrangements for their cure and observation are to be had. He offered his life for his country when he joined the army, and it would be worth little to him if he were doomed to spend it in eternal solitude, as he would be from now on in civil life, while by going to some institute where the new remedies could be tried on him, he could feel that he was still of use to the world. Also there is a possibility, and by no means a faint one, that, sometime in the near future, a cure will be found for him which will rid him forever of this terrible wraith of destruction and death which hangs over him like a cloud, and will enable him to go back to his kind once more.

If any other similar cases are found, they should certainly be sent to the same place, for then he would have someone to talk to, someone to eat with, something to break the weary monotony of his solitary existence.

Very fortunately, most meningitis carriers are not of this type, but can be rid of the pestilence they carry in a comparatively short time.

One of the latest treatments is by means of a very weak chlorin gas which is used as a sort of "internal fumigation."

Meningitis is fortunately a rather uncommon disease, since only a very small percent of the community seem to be susceptible to it, and of that small percent, there is an equally small percent of carriers, so when twenty-five to thirty thousand men are suddenly gathered together, there are bound to be a few carriers present. The number, however, is not large, and as all incoming detachments at some of the camps are being carefully gone over in order to weed out carriers of every sort, they speedily found, and, in most cases cured.

In some of the camps, however, when, for one reason or another, the carriers were not immediately detected, small epidemics have broken out, but it is more the terrible nature of the severest form of the disease, with its victims being seized with blindness, deafness, convulsions, and death, and the resulting impression which it makes on everyone who sees or hears of it, that makes it so feared, rather than the actual numbers who come down with it. Quarantine camps are being rapidly established in all of the cantonments, and their value is tremendous, for every newcomer, whether he is in on the last draft, or has been transferred from another cantonment, is kept in this camp under close observation for several days. Any carriers found are sent to a special carriers camp, and the remainder of that particular batch of newly arrived men kept under close quarantine until it is known there are no more carriers among them before they are allowed to mix with the rest of the men, and as a result, the camps where this system has been most thoroughly carried out have had the finest health records in the entire army.

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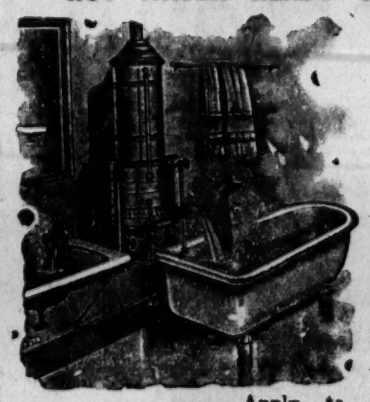

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 3, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 106½=Tls.	94.12
@ 72.8=Mex.	$129.29
Mex. Dollars Market rate:	72.5625
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	272
Bar Silver	280
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1810
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/4½d.=Tls.	4.59
exch. @ 72.8=Mex.	$6.31
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	45⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr.	27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T.	$476⅛
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T.	4/4½
London ..... Demand	4/4½
India ..... T.T.	302½
Paris ..... T.T.	595
Paris ..... Demand	596
New York ..... T.T.	103½
New York ..... Demand	103⅝
Hongkong ..... T.T.	70⅛
Japan ..... T.T.	49⅛
Batavia ..... T.T.	223½

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Hankow Market

Finance and Money Market

Bills were offering rather freely during the middle of the week under review, but the supply fell off as rates weakened. There was a small demand for Yen T.T. and Sterling T.T. on the 21st. Taels T.T. on Shanghai remained steady, but fell today to 96.8 Chinese market. Today's settlement saw a fair amount of Sycee going into Native Banks for hides and general produce. Dollars are firm at 70.2 buyers and 70.4 sellers Chinese market, and a fair amount has done this week at those rates. Interest: —5%. Changsha exchange:—Han. Tls. 60=Changsha Tls. 1,000. (nominal)

Exports

Conditions at home markets are more or less unchanged, the demand from Italy still being the outstanding feature. Local markets have improved gradually, as supplies are becoming more plentiful and prices generally are on the weak side. The Cotton market is easier, buyers having withdrawn somewhat owing to the rise in exchange. Hides and Tallow are steady, prices for the former being maintained in spite of higher sterling exchange owing to the quantities contracted for ahead recently, which are now being delivered. The price of Wood Oil is declining slowly as more supplies of this commity arrive. Antimony Regulus is steady. Bristles firm. Supplies of Goatskins are still restricted, and the market for these is firm.

Imports

The strong demand for Yarn and Sheetings still continues. Clearances are good and prices steadily going up. White shirtings are being inquired for, but holders are not free sellers, and prices therefore continue to advance.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March, 29.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 5d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 7d. Value.
Tendency of Market. Very Quiet.
Previous quotation, London, March 28.
Spot: 2s. 5¼d. Value.
July to December: 2s. 7d. Paid.
Tendency of Market. Firmer, few sellers.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 3, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Culty's Dairy Tls. 7.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 46.00
Langkats Tls. 16.25
Langkats Tls. 16.75
Langkats Tls. 17.00
Langkats Tls. 17.25

Unofficial

S.M.C. 7% debs. 1918 @ Tls. 100.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 104.50
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 175.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 9.60
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 9.65
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 85.00 April
Oriental Cotton Tls. 45.50
S. and H. Wharf Tls. 68.00
Langkats Tls. 16.50
Langkats Tls. 16.60
Langkats Tls. 17.25
Telephones Tls. 79.00
New Engineering Tls. 16.75

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 3, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Yangtszepoo Cotton @ Tls. 9.50 cash
Orientals Cottons @ Tls. 46.00 cash
New Engineering works @ 17.00 cash
Telephones @ Tls. 79.00 cash
Langkats @ Tls. 17.50 cash

Unofficial

Langkats @ Tls. 17.10 cash
New Engineering works @ 17.25 cash

Rubber Outputs

	Feb.	March
Alma	25,500	22,800
Amherst	2,819	3,353
Anglo-Dutch	67,250	82,500
Anglo-Java	153,000	—
Ayer Tawah	23,800	—
Batu Anam	23,374	—
Bukit Toh Alang ..	12,746	10,338
Bute	17,583	—
Chempedak	—	—
Chemor	20,314	—
Cheng	15,870	14,030
Consolidated	48,728	—
Dominion	44,770	—
Gula Kalumpong ..	—	—
Shipped to London	—	—
Java Consolidated..	67,000	—
Kamunting	19,698	—
Kapala	11,721	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	9,691	—
Kota Bahroe	37,681	—
Kroewoek	40,000	—
Langkat	64,034	70,181
Padang	21,750	—
Permata	—	—
Pengkalan	10,930	—
Repah	10,500	9,500
Samagaga	17,000	10,000
Semambu	16,388	—
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	29,573	—
Shanghai-Malay ...	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang .	13,230	9,952
Shanghai-Kelantan..	15,850	—
Shanghai-Seremban.	9,376	7,570
Shanghai-Pahang ..	13,543	—
Shanghai-Sumatra .	59,250	—
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	7,449	—
Sungei Duri	20,660	—
Taiping	11,502	—
Tanah Merah	34,700	—
Tebong	—	—
Ulobri	4,698	—
Ziangbe	68,000	—

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon's Exchange report for week ending April 3, says:—

Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 45⅛d. is ⅛d. lower than last week. Our local rate for T.T. on London went down to 4/3⅞ before the Easter Holidays, but with good amounts of Export paper offering and resales of T.T. on London by our local Gold Dealers has recovered to 4/4⅛ still ⅛d. lower than at the close last week. Today the market has been quiet and closes steady. Our stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 30,600,000 is Tls. 1,600,000 higher than last week due to arrivals of bar silver from America. The stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $16,570,000 is Tls. 510,000 up.

Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending April 4:—

China Cotton.—During the past week the Cotton market has been more or less uninteresting but with a firmer tone generally resulting in the recovery of the decline reported in our last week's circular. The farmers have withheld supplies and refuse to part with the balance of their holding under present ruling prices in anticipation of higher rates as the season grows older. Receipts from Tungchow and vicinity are practicably nil, while stocks of this particular staple in our local warehouses are estimated to be between 12 to 15,000 Bales of inferior grade. The end of this month and the first few days of the next will see the planting season nearer maturity when estimates of Mill stocks, exports, etc., will be taken and a fresh start will be made in calculating the outlook for the near future and will probably result in a renewal of active operations by those who have yet to cover their requirements until the new crop becomes available on the market. Meanwhile chances of any serious decline on our market become very remote.

Latest cables from Japan indicate apprehensions in spinning circles re the removal of tonnage from the Bombay Line for war purposes resulting in heavier drawings on China Cottons. Tone of the market, Steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton. F. G. F. Sakellaridis	30.56
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal	18.22
Price of Good-Americans	24.84
Price of Good-Americans last reported	24.55

Tone of Market, Firm.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. May 32.74
Market Firm.

Indian Market:—

Broach .....Rs. 785 per Candy.
Market Firm.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY APRIL 4, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today							
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	14.00	13.30	..	..	..	12.30
Swatow	Tamsui	21.00	17.00			..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Katori maru	14.00		..		..	13.30
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00				
Hongkong			14.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Newchwang	Toonan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	14.00	13.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Chefoo and Antung	Wenchow	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dairy	Kobe maru	14.30	..	..	..	..	14.00
H'kong, S., Ports, S., Atraits, Ceylon India & Post Said	Calcutta maru	14.30	..	..	..	..	14.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'anada U.S.A. & E'ope via Canada		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Chefoo		..	13.30	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	Venezuela	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Omi maru	18.00		..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	20.00	19.30
Saturday, April. 6.							
Hongkong			17.01	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, April 8.							
Russia via Siberia	†Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	20.30
Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, April 9.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Chicago maru	..	..	..	..	8.0.	2.(8)
Wednesday, April. 10.							
Russia via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	20.30
Thursday, April. 11.							
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Yawata maru	..	..	..	..	9.30	9.00

† This office with remain open until 6 p.m. on the 16th, inst in connections with this mail.

* Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 8 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. previous day, money orders 3 p.m. previous day.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 9.00 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. Previous day, money orders 3 p.m. previous day.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Saturday, 6th April, 1918

Fourth Historical Concert

by

MIROVITCH PIASTRO

PROGRAM

Vieuxtemps.....Concerto No. 5 for Violin

M. PIASTRO.

Schumann....(*a.*) Soaring.
(*b.*) Why?
(*c.*) Whims.

Schumann.....Carnival op. 9

A. MIROVITCH.

PART II.

Wieniawsky....Concerto (Second)

Wieniawsky—
(*a.*) Legende.
(*b.*) Mazurka.
(*c.*) Souvenir de Moscou.

M. PIASTRO.

Direction A. Strok.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Prices: $3, $2 and $1.

AMUSEMENTS

"THE ELDORADO"

High-Class Vaudeville and Dance Hall

Grand Masquerade Ball

APRIL 6TH, 1918

2 Handsome Prizes!

50% of the Entrance Proceeds will be devoted to the

Allied Red Cross Funds!

The management wish to announce that this Dance and Vaudeville Hall has no connection with any other in the same district.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRESENTS

Tonight, April 4th

PAULINE FREDERICK

IN

A THRILLING PICTURIZATION

OF

"The Woman In the Case"

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

PRESENT

ON

TONIGHT, APRIL 4th

For One Night Only

THE LAST THREE EPISODES

OF THE

Greatest Mystery Serial Ever Filmed

"THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE"

Showing on Friday, 5th

"THE AMERICAN BEAUTY"

Special Paramount 'Feature

IN FIVE PARTS

ISIS THEATRE

CORNER OF JUKONG & NORTH SZECHUEN ROADS

TONIGHT BY SPECIAL REQUEST

THE ILLUSTRIOUS STAR **NORMA TALMADGE**

IN **"PANTHEA"** BY MONCKTON HOFFE

The Greatest Masterpiece of its kind the World will perhaps ever see

THE STORY OPENS IN MOSCOW WITH PANTHEA'S BROTHER, A NIKILIST, CONSPIRING AGAINST THE POLITICAL REGIME, THEN TELLS PANTHEA'S STORY OF A GREAT LOVE FOR ALL GREAT LOVERS.

—: ON MONDAY, 8th APRIL :—

THE GRAY GHOST GREAT DETECTIVE SERIAL -:- IN FIFTEEN EPISODES -:-

Further announcement on Monday

APOLLO THEATRE—*TONIGHT & APRIL 5th, 6th & 7th.*

MOLLY KING IN "THE ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL"
MOLLY KING "THE ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL"

One of our greatest Gold Rooster films of this season.

Eight of New York's Leading Models Are Seen - - At Work in the Saloon of the Modiste. - -

Georgeous Indoor Studio Work—Perfect outdoor Photoplay

THE MILLIONAIRE'S CAMP, THE ORIENTAL ROOM, THE DRESS SALOON, WONDERFUL SNOW SCENES.

"The Best Gold Rooster yet—that is saying a great deal"

We shall also screen

Pathe's British Gazette ---- Pathe's American Gazette

and two Apollo screams

"RIDING THE GOAT" — *"BINGLES AND THE CABARET"*

Thursday will be a Gala Night

Prices as usual. Booking at Robinson's

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Ssq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lump	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Ilollo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: Petrograd,
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „	36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „	23,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Rangoon
Calcutta	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Changchun	Lyons	Shanghai
Dalny	Manila	Seattle
Hankow	Mukden	Singapore
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$	300,000.00
Reserve .....$	10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917)	$2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hankow	San Pedro de	Yokohama
Hongkong	Macoris	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tobing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

26 The Bund.

9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up).	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kashara,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
353e General Office.

中華滙業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$	2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$	1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shangbai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
W. D. Ear, Sub-Manager.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chunking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. ss. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Calcutta Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and is expected to arrive today about 8 a.m.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru from Hongkong:—Count M. K. Ohtani, Mr. and Mrs. Fair, Mrs. N. Mopin and Mr. I. Ohnishi.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. . Kanzaki, Mr. and Mrs. Uchine, S. Kawashima and R. Ohki.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Maybon and 2 children, Mr. H. P. Wadman, Misses C. Dawson and Y. Day.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from Hankow:—Mrs. Cain and child.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinkong form Foochow:—Mesrs. Camble, K. H. Page and Eddy, Mesdames Eddy and McKay, Misses Davis and Paxton.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru from Nagasaki: Messrs. F. Kragh, W. Frsverick, J. Craig, J. L. Ling, Mrs, J. J. Lugh, Mrs. J. A. Craig, Miss. M. Aly, Mesdames G. M. Birmedyuk, P. R. and J. A. Danne.

Siccawei Weather Report

2.—Fine weather anticyclonic system prevailing in Central China. Fresh to strong monsoon on the coast.

3.—Very fine weather. Barometer reading above the average.

Wednesday, April 3, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	766.01	766.76
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.16	30.19
Variation for mm 24h	†1.85	†0.60
Variation for mm 12h	†0.99	†0.34
Wind—Direction	E	ESE
Wind—Kilom per hour	5	20
Wind—Miles	3.1	12.4
Temperature—Cen ...	4°6	10°8
Temperature—Fah ...	40.3	51.4
Humidity co	97	70
Nebulosity 5-10	0	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout china.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up).....Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve..... „ 12,580,000.
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$580
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 730 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 220 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co Ltd	Tls. 20½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 330
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref...	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def...	
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 24
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¼ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 3 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 131 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 104 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 17 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 68 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 82½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 83¾ B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 175 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97¼
International	Tls. 107½ B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62¼
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 82½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 45½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 142 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 16¾ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 95
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 22
China Sugar	Tls. 80 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.70 B.
Langkats	Tls. 17¼ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 66 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 15 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9¼
Amberst	Tls. 1
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.05
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 1¾ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½
Dominion	Tls. 9
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.80
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16½
Kamunting	Tls. 5¾
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 11
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16½
Padang	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8¼
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.92½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.65 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tebong	Tls. 16 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 7
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 78½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 180 S.

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers for the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 6 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers for S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Costom's jetty at 3.30 p.m.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 14	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 18	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 21	—	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 27	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May 4	..	Takowa & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 19	..	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 4	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 5	—	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 9	—	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 11	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 13	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 16	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 20	—	do	Kosuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 4	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

		Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr 6	..	Singapore	Calcutta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 4	..	Hongkong	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 4	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B.&S.
" 4	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 5	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B.&S.
" 5		Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
" 5	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
" 6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
" 7	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B.&S.
" 9	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.&S.
" 11	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Kweilin	Br.	B.&S.
" 13	..	Foochow, Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 24	..	Hongkong & Manila	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 26	—	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 4	7.00	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 5	—	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.S.
" 5	9.00	Chefoo & Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 5	A.M.	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 7	—	Tsingtao, Tientsin & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 4	M.N	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.
" 4	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 5	M.N	Wuhu, Kiukiang & Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
" 5	D.L.	Wuhu	Singan	Br.	B.&S.
" 5	M.N	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 6	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 6	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 9	M.N	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
" 10	M.N	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.

*A.M. M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
" 3	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 3	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 3	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N.K.K.	YPLW
" 3	Japan	Katori maru	6262			YPLW
" 3	Chinwangtao	Singan	2147	Br.	B.&S.	CNPW
" 3	Japan	Hirano maru	843	Jap.	O.S.K.	
" 3	Japan	Taishu maru	879	Jap.		
" 3	Japan	Niigata maru	1168			
" 3	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
" 3	Chefoo	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 3	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2871	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 3	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 3	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B.&S.
" 3	Japan	Koun maru		Jap.	
" 3	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H.Y.P.I.Co.
" 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.
" 3	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 4, at about 12 o'clock midnigt. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain John McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Meathrel, will leave on Friday, April 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findeison, will leave on Friday, April 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, April 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, April 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, April 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 5, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Friday, April 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Sunday, April 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kweilin, Capt. F. McGarity, will leave on Thursday, April 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 4, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 6 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Captain W. Ross, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.SN. Co.

ANTUNG & CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Capt. A. McDowell, will leaev on Friday, April 5, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, May 4. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Inaba Maru .....Mar. 3
For Liverpool
Kawachi Maru .....Feb. 17
For San Francisco
Ecuador .....Mar. 7
Korea Maru .....Mar. 12
Siberia Maru .....Mar. 26
Colombia .....Mar. 30
For Tacoma
Justin .....Mar. 10
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru .....Mar. 17
Africa Maru .....Mar. 25
Kashima Maru .....Mar. 31
For Vancouver
Harold Dollar .....Feb. 25
Key West .....Feb. 21
For Marseilles, etc.
Altantique .....Mar. 26

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Sulyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Holhow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage, money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 16 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA ....Apl. 27	S.S. VENEZUELA ....Apl. 5 S.S. ECUADOR .....May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...Apl. 23	S.S. COLUSA .....Apl. 8
S.S. COLUSA .....June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, May 3, May 4
For Hongkong
"CHICAGO MARU"..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26
CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 22, Apr. 4
For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 6, Apr. 7
For Foochow and Keelung
"KOHOKU MARU"....(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
ON OR ABOUT

For Vancouver via Nagasaki and Yokohama	For Manila and Hongkong
Empress of Asia.....April 18	Empress of Russia.....April 27
Empress of Russia.....May 11	Empress of Japan†.....May 14
Empress of Japan.....May 25	Empress of Asia .....May 24
Empress of Asia.....June 8	Empress of Russia.....June 21

† The Empress of Japan proceeds direct to Hongkong, omitting Manila.

Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, for San Francisco,	April 12, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, for San Francisco,	April 30, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, for San Francisco,	May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, for San Francisco,	June 11, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	———	
KIATANO MARU	16,000	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	May 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 5
CHIKUGO MARU	5,900	Capt. M. Yui,	April 9
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	April 13
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	April 16
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 20

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	April 11
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 4

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	April —

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inadzu,	May 3

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	———	April 4
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	April 32
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	April 17
AKI MARU	12,500	———	May 32
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	June 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2033	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow	dep.	—	1048	928
1861	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:		—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	818	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng	dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:		—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	—	1953	1442
1208	840	—		dep. Pengpu	arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow	dep.	—	1648	928
1843	1360	—	631	arr. Pukow	dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking	arr.	. .	1415	680
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
900	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000		
1033	1455	2233	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1853		
				530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	
				638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	
				810	1410	2100		
				702	1302	1952		

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

3⁰⁰ — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2506.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

PRECAUTIONS FOR FOREIGNERS.

When it becomes necessary to take the following precautions the public will be notified:

Those whose work brings them in close contact with large numbers of Chinese should wear masks, especially indoors.

Chinese servants should be kept at home as far as possible. When it becomes necessary for them to go to market, etc. they should be provided with masks, which they should wear properly fixed from the time of going out until return. During necessary visits to relatives etc. the same precaution should be taken.

A sample mask may be obtained now on application to the Health Officer which can be copied quite easily at home. The long ends of the mask should be cut into three tails, one of which is tied behind the neck passing below the ear, the other above the ear, and the middle tail above the head to keep it from slipping down. The same side of the mask should always be worn against the face. The mask should be tied to lie snugly against the face so that the air breathed has to pass through the cotton wool pad. Sometimes it is necessary to plug the angles at the sides of the nose with wool.

The protection conferred by the use of the mask may be considered absolute.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

17382

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2507.

(Translation)

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

1. Infection is got by proximity to a coughing case.
2. To avoid infection wear a cloth or mask snugly covering the mouth and nose when near a coughing case. Masks are obtainable from the Health Offices.
3. But do not go near sick persons if possible.
4. Report all cases to the Health Offices where you will receive help and be told what to do.
5. Sick persons should be isolated.
6. Those who have been in contact with sick persons should be kept apart from other people for 7 days. After that time there is no danger of the disease developing.
7. The disease begins with a headache, then fever comes and a cough with spitting of blood. Death invariably ensues, usually within two days. Medicinal treatment is useless.
8. Danger comes from the living cases not the dead.
9. When a case appears in a household keep everyone away from the sick person. But if the person attending on the sick person wears a mask carefully there is little danger. After use the mask may be burnt or boiled.
10. Do not leave home; it is not the house which is infected. Do not move about or travel by boat or train as this may carry plague to other places. Do not receive travellers until they have lived apart for seven days.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

17382

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2511.

(Translation)

The Council is prepared to receive applications from English-speaking foreign-educated Chinese doctors for public health work in connection with the Municipal Health Office.

Applications should state age, qualifications, and experience, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of certificates to Dr. A. Stanley, Health Officer, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 29, 1918.

17360

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?

If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.

I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2510.

7% LOAN 1918

UNDER the authority of Resolution VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 27, 1918, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1918.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on December 31, 1928.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 48 Kiangse Road, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 29, 1918.

17359

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16944

WANTED

A Compradore ready to start business in April, for an Import and Export firm. Must furnish security. Apply "Merchants."

A.4.

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

LI SHUN SENDS TROOPS TO WUSIH, IS REPORT

Peking Asks Kiangsu To Explain Unauthorised Action, Says Telegram

A detachment of Kiangsu troops under the direct command of General Li Shun has arrived at Wusih, according to a report sent by General Lu Yung-hsian, Shanghai Defence Commissioner, to Peking. He expressed great anxiety over the movement. The Central Government has instructed General Li to explain.

Dissatisfied with the members of the new Cabinet, General Ni Shih-chung of Anhui telegraphed that he is coming up to Peking. Some drastic development is expected in the political situation.

The decision of the meeting Tuesday when the Tuan Cabinet met for the first time after its inauguration was that unless the Southwest cancels its independence, the civil war will be prosecuted to a successful termination.

Tungping, Shantung, was occupied at the end of last week by three thousand "tufei," according to a Tsinanfu telegram last night. The invaders are armed with machine and field guns. The city is less than 50 miles from the Shantung capital and is on the Grand Canal. Yihsien, on the Shantung-Kiangsu border, is also besieged by "tufei." Acting Tuchun Chang Shu-yuan has telegraphed to Peking for reinforcements from Chihli as the bulk of the Shantung force have left the province on the expedition with General Chang Huai-chi.

Dr. And Mrs. Eddy On Y.M.C.A. Work

(Continued from Page 1)

ed of ourselves when the victors come home."

Between thirty and forty Y.M.C.A. men and prominent Chinese and American business men met at the Carlton last evening for the dinner to Dr. Eddy. The meeting was presided over by Mr. C. C. Nieh, president of the local Association, who spoke briefly in Chinese in introducing Dr. Eddy. Mr. David Yui, general secretary of the National Committee, also gave a comprehensive talk in Chinese dealing with the work and development of the Y.M.C.A. in China and emphasising its importance by the use of charts.

Dr. Eddy spoke at considerable length on the great work of the Y.M.C.A. throughout the countries now at war. The Association huts ments, besides offering hospitality to the tired soldier, he said, have the duty of caring for the "walking" wounded—men injured but able to move themselves.

"From the battlefield today," he said, "will come ten thousand walking wounded and the floors of the huts will be covered with men. All day long we will hand out hot tea and coffee and bandages and for 24 hours that stream of suffering goes by."

In concluding his address the Y.M.C.A. man also referred to the spirit of service and sacrifice which the war has brought out, illustrating by stories of the recent Association drive for funds in America. He emphasised the need for this spirit in China and expressed the hope that the red triangle of the Y.M.C.A.—its sides standing for the welfare of spirit, mind and body—might aid China to this now as she stand at the crisis.

BULGARIA HAS PUT ROD IN PICKLE FOR GREECE

Blustering Generalissimo Says His Army Will Give Her Violent Lesson

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, April 2.—The Bulgarian Generalissimo Schekov, in a blustering interview published in the Neue Freie Presse said that the Bulgarian army is ready to give Greece a violent lesson

First Duty Is To Win, Wilson Again Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 1.—Replying to a message from the Methodist Episcopal Church, President Wilson again affirmed the following passage in one of his earlier speeches:

"German power is a thing without conscience, honor or capacity for covenanted peace and, as such, must be crushed. Our present immediate duty is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside until our purpose is accomplished."

Washington Looks For 3 Years Of War

Washington, Feb. 23.—According to Gov. Charles H. Brough of Arkansas, the judgment of official Washington is that there will be three years more of war. He made this statement here today in a speech at the Congress of National Service of the National Security League. It was in connection with his declaration that a conservation and educational program must be adopted in order to win the war.

"I was in Washington recently," he said, "and it is the opinion of men there that this war will last three years longer. Germany in some respects is stronger than she was three years ago. She has 13,000,000 square miles of territory and six times the food acreage that she formerly did. She will also come into possession of large munition factories because of the collapse of the Russian Government."

Gov. Brough made an anagram of "Kultur," as follows:

"K stands for killing.
"U stands for U boat.
"L stands for lies.
"T stands for treachery.
"U stands for unfaithfulness.
"R stands for ruthlessness."

The Weather

Overcast and damp. The maximum temperature yesterday was 47.48 and the minimum 38.22, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 63.05 and 45.68.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 30	Hongkong	Colombia	14000	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.	Woosung
Mar 30	Japan	China	5060	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co	Woosung
Apr 2		Chuya maru	451	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	
Apr 2	Japan	Dainichizen maru	725	Jap.	Suzuki	
Mar 15	Japan	Fuso maru		Jap.		
Mar 25	Wenchow	Hsean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 10	Hongkong	Iyo maru	3691	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Mar 22	Foochow	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O.S.K.	OSKW
Apr 1	apan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. Y.	
Apr 2	Chefoo	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Apr 2	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 28	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	CKPW
Mar 18	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Mar 21	Japan	Mongoogai				
Mar 31	Japan	Rokkosan maru	1148	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Mar 9	Hongkong	Salahadji				
Apr 1	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Apr 3	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	3869	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Apr 1	Chinwangtao	Upolu	700	Rus.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Mar 25	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Mar 20	Japan	Yei maru	1599	Jap.	K.M.A.	

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVIII	—	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr.g-b.	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
P&OBI	..	Curise	Villalobos	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW .. dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG .... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW ..... dep.	..	15.30	I.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	8.18	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN) arr.	..	16.24		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL) dep.	..	16.45		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING ..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R. Second Day	..
TIENTSIN) arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	I.P.R.	..
CENTRAL) dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	23.27		..
PUKOW ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING ..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG .... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.08
TANYANG ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW .. dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.56	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG									SHANGHAI								
FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Tokwk ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

Business and Official Notices

Repeat Exhibition
of
New British Official War Films
Under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G.,
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Wednesday, 10th April, at 9 p.m.
Showing
The Story of the Drifters.
The Women's Land Army.
Portugese Expeditionary Forces.
Repairing the Ravages of War.
The Chinese Labour Corps at the Front.
The South African Native Labour Corps at the Front.
and
Numerous Topical Gazettes, etc.

Booking opens on Friday, 5th April,
At MOUTRIE'S.
Usual price.
17422

Exhibition of
New British and Italian War Films
Under the distinguished patronage of Sir Everard H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.,
and
G. de Rossi, Esquire.
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tuesday, 16th April, at 9 p.m.
Showing
BRITISH FILMS:
Woolwich Arsenal.
American Troops in London.
Royal Flying Corps.
ITALIAN FILMS:
On the Mountains 2 reels.
With several Topical Budget showing Work in Palestine, in Britain and in France.

Booking opens on Friday, 5th April,
At MOUTRIE'S.
Usual price.
17423

The Lancashire Insurance Co.

(Now merged in the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.)

Having been appointed Agents of the above Company we are now prepared to issue Policies covering Fire and Motor Car risks at current rates.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
27 Nanking Road.
17406

S.S. "Nippon"

The S.S. "Nippon" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Thursday, April 4th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Charterers.
17398

S.S. "Melville Dollar"

The S.S. "Melville Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Friday, April 5th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.
17399

The Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited

Coupon No. 13.

HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER are hereby notified that the above Coupon, representing the Final Dividend of 1/9 per share, less income tax at 5/- in the £, will be payable on and after the 4th April, 1918, and may be negotiated at the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Coupons must be listed upon the Company's forms, which may be had on application to the above-mentioned Bank, and must be left two clear days previous to payment, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Saturdays excepted, on and after Thursday, the 4th April, 1918.
17413

Customs Notification
No. 892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Monday, the 8th April, the day fixed by the Government as Commemoration Day.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 3rd April, 1918.
17418

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Acting on medical advice the full Train Service has been resumed from the 3rd instant.

By order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
17383

Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held in Sir Harviland de Sausmarez's Chambers in the Supreme Court building (today) Thursday, 4th April, at 4.30 p.m.
17414

NOTICE

We have this day established our office at No. 0489 Tientsin Road and are SOLE AGENTS for TWENTY EGG PRODUCTS FACTORIES, manufacturing ALL KINDS OF EGG YOLK, ALBUMEN AND WHOLE EGGS both by NATIVE and SPRAY SYSTEMS.

CUSTOMERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ALL CONTRACTS AND PAYMENTS WITHOUT BEARING THE CHOP OF THE UNDERSIGNED WILL NOT BE RECOGNISED.

HSIN CHONG,
H. C. WANG,
Manager.
17417

New Store!!!
JEWELLERY,
GOLD AND SILVER WARE,
CURIOS, Etc.
No. 28 Broadway
(Astor House Building)
The China Jewellery Co.
17157

Tonnage for Marseilles

"NICHIYO MARU"
Sailing about the middle of April direct for Marseilles.

"KIRISHIMASAN MARU"
Sailing about the end of April direct for Marseilles.

For particulars, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Export Department.
Telephone, North 167.
17392

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

BILL SMITH says:

"Elephant Head" THREE STAR BRANDY IS A COGNAC OF DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 278.

Prevention of Plague (064/4)

TRAIN SERVICE.

The public is hereby notified that:

1. Arrangement has been made with the Shanghai-Nanking Line to resume from the 30th instant the booking of through passengers both to and from stations on their line under the following conditions:

Passengers to stations on the Shanghai-Nanking Line on arrival at Pukow and until departure of the Shanghai-Nanking Line train from Nanking and passengers from stations on the Shanghai-Nanking Line on arrival at Nanking and until departure of the Tientsin-Pukow Line train from Pukow, are to wear efficient masks, failing which they are liable to be detained in quarantine either at Pukow or Nanking.

Masks will be on sale on train to passengers.

2. Booking of tickets from the Pukow station northward will be resumed on the same date under the following restrictions:

(a) Only first class tickets will be booked,

(b) Intending passengers must submit themselves to an examination by the Railway's doctor at the station and tickets will only be issued to those certified by him to be free from plague.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.
Tientsin, 28th March, 1918.
17393

TREES FOR SALE

IMPORTED shade trees—large leaf—grows rapidly—original stock imported from U.S.A.

1,000, cuttings .....$0.10 each
1,000, 1 year old.....$0.30 ,,
500, 2 years old.....$0.60 ,,
200, 3 years old.....$1.00 ,,

Must be planted within a few days. Apply at 15 Nanking Road.

THERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, West China
Born 1915—Still Existing.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of CLUFF'S
"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
GRIFFITHS' STORES
Phone West 641 — 143 Bubbling Well Rd. — Phone West 800

not over $40

PROTECTOGRAPHS
Writing up to $1,000 at $20, up to $2,000 at $40
Tel. 4778
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

All Storage Batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite **Battery**
has a character all its own

SERVICE STATION:
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Handelmaatschappij "Transmarina"
("TRANSMARINA" TRADING COMPANY)

Begs to announce the opening of a branch office at
3-c PEKING ROAD
for general Import and Export business.

G. Y. GRILK,
Manager.
Tel. 2388.
17421

JUST ARRIVED
Findon Haddocks
$1.00 per lb.
Schaefer Beer
LIGHT AND DARK
The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.
Try it once and you will buy it always!
Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK
Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"
16066

MADAME CECILE
Ladies' Dressmaker
Grand Hotel Kalee, Ltd.
SHANGHAI
17041

Kingman Bros.
DENTAL SURGEONS

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles, and supply——

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Eden Hospital
Dept. of Venereal Diseases
and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

TO THE LADIES!
Do you want to look smart?
Let the hairdresser call at your home.
Manicuring, undulation or hair-washing and drying expertly performed. An electric hair-drier, taking but five minutes' time, is used.
His fee is $1.50.
Send your card and make appointment.
MR. M. FINGROT.
(Russian Citizen)
184 Chapoo Road.
Late of the Court Hairdressers, London.
17313

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-18 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. N. 1946.
To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

TO LET, 2 nicely furnished rooms with bathrooms, including breakfast, or whole flat. Apply 89A, Broadway, between 4 to 6 p.m.
17395 A.11.

TO LET, comfortable furnished small attic room, with or without board, moderate terms, 12A Quinsan Gardens.
17408 A.5.

TO LET, for 6 months, from 15 inst., furnished flat. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.
17410

TO LET, Western district, two nice furnished rooms with board. American family. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.
17381 A.4.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, nurse governess for two girls, aged 10 and 14, one with knowledge of French preferred. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.
17384

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a four roomed house or flat, Centrally located, by May 1st. Reply immediately to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.
17415 A.6.

WANTED, a small furnished house or two or three furnished rooms with board, in an Allied family. American family preferred. Address with full particulars to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.
17402 A.4.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

PIG IRON
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
ANY QUANTITY
Apply to
Sole Selling Agents
THE ITALIAN TRADING CO.,
4B Peking Road
Tel. C. 2737
17356

5% Italian Consolidated Loan 1918

Non-convertible till 1931
Price of Issue: Lires 86.50
Subscriptions are received by
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
up to the 25th of May, 1918.
17224

SITUATIONS WANTED

NEUTRAL seeks position as overseer of buildings, good experience in concrete work. A1 references. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.
17403 A.5.

FOREIGNER, neutral, seeks position as godown keeper. Guarantee given. A1 references. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.
17403 A.6.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. b86 Eugene Bard, from July 1st, superior detached residence. Rent only Tls. 110. Occupant will allow inspection after 12 noon. For further particulars apply to Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.
17416

MOKANSHAN: To let, two furnished houses for the season. For particulars apply by mail to the undersigned, J. M. Blain, Hangchow.
17387 A.4.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN desires room and board, in American or English family preferably, in French town or near by. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.
17394 A.5.

Exchange and Mart

NO. 5 Underwood typewriter, for sale. $180.00. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.
17419 A.4.

FOR SALE: One Newman and Guardia Trellis camera with accessories, almost new, only reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.
17409 A.4.

WANTED a piano, must be in good order. Preferable Rozenkrantz. Apply in writing to No. 24 Muirhead Road.
17400 A.9.

FOR SALE, A Moutrie piano, in perfect condition, as good as new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
17405 A.9.

FOR SALE: One Indian motorcycle, twin cylinder, 7 h.p. Single speed, Bosch Magneto, in good running order. Price $260. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.
17379 A.4.

FOR SALE: 12 h.p. Remington heavy duty kerosene marine engine. Complete with reverse gear and all fittings. In A1 condition. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros.
17385 A.6.

FOR SALE: Colt 32 automatic pistol, 8 shots, pocket size, this gun is new. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros.
17385 A.6.

WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $3.00 setting, from a good stock of healthy birds. Poultry Farm, 816 Gordon Road.
17220

FOR SALE: Practically new piano with good tone (make Kahl, Hamburg). On view between 3-5 p.m. Apply 30-B Nanzing Road (terrace).
17391

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8